THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY MARCH 6, 1822. No. 1657.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday the 11th Inst.

THE Household Property of Lieut. *William Campbell* deceased, late Superintendant of the Cadet Establishment, at the House lately occupied by him in Geergoum, near the Police Office. Consisting of Plate, Plated Ware, China and Queens Ware, Tables, Couches, Chairs &c.

N. B.—Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock.

Bombay 6th March 1822.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date the 2d day of June 1821 made in a cause, wherein *John Rowlinson* and *Sarah Rowlinson* are Plaintiffs, and *Thomas Hallifax*, and *Robert Hoare* Defendants, it is amongst other things refered to *Samuel Compton Cox* Esquire, one of the masters of the said Court, to enquire and state to the Court whether Harriett who was the daughter of *William Hyde* the Testator in the pleadings named(and who was formerly a Captain in the 20th Regiment of Sepoys in the service of the East India Company and who died in India in the Month of December 1787) is living or dead and if dead when she died and also whether the Husband of the Daughter of the said *William Hyde* is living or dead and if dead when he died and if both of them should be dead then he was to enquire who is or are the personal representative or representatives of her or him. Any person or persons therefore who can give any information or evidence touching the said enquiries are requested to lay such information or evidence before the said master at his chambers in Southampton Buildings Chancery lane London.

STEVENS AND WOOD,

Plaintiffs Silicitors,

Little Saint Thomas Apostle,

LONDON.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery bearing date the 2d day of June 1821 made in a cause *Rowlinson* against *Hallifax* the Creditors of *William Hyde* late a Captain in the 20th Regiment of Sepoys in the service of the East India Company, who died in India on or about the 27th day of December 1787 are by themselves or their Solicitors on or before the 6th day day of November 1821 to come in and prove their debts before *Samuel Compton Cox* Esquire one of the masters of the said Court at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings Chancery lane London or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

STEVENS AND WOOD,

Plaintiff's Solicitors,

Little St. Thomas Apostle,

LONDON.

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY for the use of H. M. Ship Ganges (80 Butts) of English Oak or Teak Wood, Tenders will be received by *F. A. Collier* C. B. Captain at the House of *C. Law* Esq. Postmaster General. Tenders will close at 2 o'Clock in the afternoon of this day.

Bombay 6th March 1822.

Advertisement.

ADMINISTRATION of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, rights and Credits of *Hurgoveendass Lalldass*, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, having been granted out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to *Kessordass Hurgoveendass* Son and Heir of the said *Hurgoveendass Lalldass*. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 5th March 1822.

T. W. BROWN.

PROCTOR.

Lalla Faquira

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees.
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box 50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	*ditto 25*
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub 11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, . . . , . .	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

For Sale

A Fashionable Landau imported by the Rockingham. It was made to order is of the best materials, and is parted with merely because the Gentleman who commissioned it, cannot, owing to the state of the roads, use it at the station to which he is likely soon to proceed. It will be sold for prime cost and charges,—Enquire of the Editor of this Paper.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1822.

Messrs. Baxter and Co.

HAVE much pleasure in communicating the receipt of a consignment from Mr. *Wm. Moore* (late *Bicknel* and *Moore*) of a very superior assortment of Military Equipments to the latest Fashion amongst which are very rich Gold and Silver acorn Epaulets as worn (and regulated) by his present Majesty, and Officers on the Staff, also a small Quantity of superfine Beaver Hats and Seal Skin Caps, for Gentlemen Ladies and Children, Buck Doe Skin, and Wood Stock Gloves and Pantaloons.

Messrs. *B.* and Co. have also received per the Geo. Home their Commission for Sadlery which they are led to expect will prove very superior to the generality of Importations. It comprises a very general assortment of Charriot, Curricle, and Buggy Harness, with Military, Hunting, Racing, and side Saddles, Curricle, Tandem Jockey Hunting and Ladies whips Horse Clothing &c. &c. they have also received a small quantity of fine Sparkling Champaign, Cyder, Perry, Portwine, and Claret, Cogniac Brandy and Schedam Hollands and fine old Jamaica Rum, from Harpers and Gledstanes, also some Hodgsons and Drawes Bottled Ale and Stout.

Messers *B.* & Co. beg to assure those Friends at outstations that their orders for the above articles shall be forwarded with all possible dispatch.

Bombay 6th March 1822.

For Sale.

AT

Bhiccajee Meirjee's,

SIX Dozen fine Damask Table Napkins.

Bombay 6th March 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1822.

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN JUSTICE, of the 1st Battalion, 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe for three years to Captain C. W Ellwood, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, agreeable to the regulations.

25th February 1822.

Lieutenant Henry Sandwith, of the 2d Battalion, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, having on examination, been found qualified for the duties of an Interpreter in the Hindoostani language, is appointed to officiate as an Interpreter to the 1st Extra Battalion at Surat, so long as it may be at the same place with the Battalion to which he himself belongs, upon the monthly allowance of Sixty two Rupees, as specified in the General Order of 22d June 1820.

Lieutenant R. Sutherland, Fort Adjutant of the Garrison of Ahmednuggur, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter in the Hindoostani language to the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, upon the monthly allowance of Sixty two Rupees as specified in the General Order of the 22d June 1820.

Hector M'Lean, appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief Apothecary to His Majesty's 97th Regiment, and Lewis Moor, Steward to the Bombay European Regiment, are confirmed from the Instant in their respective situations, upon the full rates of Pay and allowance, according to the 1st Article of the 6th Section of the Code of Medical Regulations.

26th February 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Barclay, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena on Sick Certificate for a period of twelve Months from the date of his embarkation, or eventually to England.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm, until further orders, the appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Kennet of Captain Bagnold to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and Paymaster at Kishme.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

1ST MARCH 1822.

MR. ROBERT BOYD, to be Register to the Court of Adawlut at Broach.

Mr. John Warden to be Assistant to the Commissioner in the Deckan.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 25, Surg. B. Geraud, from Tannah.

26. Capt. Holland, Major of Brigade, from Kaira,

Do. Capt. E. Jervis, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry from Kaira.

28. Col. H. S. Scott, M. Establishment from Nagpoor,

Do. Asst. Surg. Thos. Tomkinson, M. Establishment from Berar.

March, 2d, Lieut. W. Greaves, M. Establishment from England.

Do. Capt. Backhouse, 47th Regt. from Poonah.

Do. Asst. Surg. G. J. Griffith, B. do.

Do. Lieut. R. Cooke, M. N. I. from England.

Do. Asst. Surg. Ben. Phillipson, Bombay Establishment from England.

3. Capt. Chas. Sinnock, 1st | 5th M. N. I.

5. Lieut. Hughes, 1st | 6th Regt. from Bhooj.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 26. Serjeant B. Geraud, to Tannah,

27, Major Salter, 1st | 8th to Ahmednugger.

28, Captain J. H, Dunsterville, Assistant Comissary General to Poonah.

Do. Lieut. Robt, Mansfield, P. A. Horse to Kutch.

March, 2d, Lieut. J. Forbes, 10th Regt. to Europ.

Do. Captain J. Cruikshancks, Rev. Surveyor to Broach.

3d, Captain W. C, Elwood, 5th Regt, to Europe.

Do. Lieut Colonel R. Barclay, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry to St, Helena.

Do. Lieut. T, D. Hughes, 1st | 9th Regt to Kutch,

CORRESPONDENCE.

* * * * *

Since my rambling in this strange country Mr. Editor my good old mother's admonitions have not unfrequently risen to memory,

"Whatever you do my dear Frank be-
"ware of marrying one with whom you
"can feel no sympathy, no union of mind,
"nokindred soul; the burden of exist-
"ence, is ten times more grievous to
"bear with one whose spirit uncongeni-
"al to your own drags heavily along a
"lengthening chain and plants thorns
"even in the roses of enjoyment." All my filial respect for the parent of my infancy could then scarcely sober my faculties sufficiently to attend to her parting words, but busy Memory has since recalled them with striking force. Some little excuse might perhaps have been alleged for my wandering thoughts at the moment of the good lady's address, for my eye as it glanced over heaps of packages destined for a foreign shore, rested with feelings of peculiar complacency on the bright scarlet plumage and gorgeous trappings in which I was to make my debut. Shall I be pardoned if my vanity secretly acknowledged the possibility of making an impression on the heart of some lovely fair one, and flattered myself that a pair of sparkling black eyes, assisted by an easy address and these same brilliant appendages, must conquer and be blessed. Alas! Alas! how are these day-dreams clouded-a poor Sub may look and long and sue, but all in vain. In this land of eastern languor and calculating indifference, no suit is resistless, but that backed by a settlement, and a young lady's choice is regulated, not by any of the old fashioned notions such as my good mother intimated, but by the axioms of the Multiplication Table, still I do not despair, for the truth is Mr. Editor "marriages are made in heaven" and the thread of human destiny, once woven, however it may have become entangled in the mazes of maneuvering ambition or the fickleness of woman's caprice, will, and must be unravelled, when the fated moment arrives. In many a cheerless hour of solitary reflection I have been soothed by the comfortable doctrine of a lover's fatalism, that some kindred spirit created perhaps at the same auspicious moment and cast in the same mould as my own, may be accorded to my embrace, when I least expect the blessing, I was not sorry to find that this reasoning of mine was no new philosophy, and was a good deal amused the other day, by seing a pleasant illustration of my hypothesis in a Persian Fable, Some of your readers will easily recognise the original; for the benefit of those who have not yet culled a flower in the garden of oriental poesy, I subjoin a free translation and leave the application of it to Bachelors and Maids.

A Dervish who from a long life of devotion had acquired the power of working miracles, was sitting on the Bank of a stream having washed his hands in the waters of contentment from the defilement of all worldly cares—A kite flying over his head, dropped from her beak a little mouse, which fell breathless at his feet—The Dervish took compassion on its helplessness lifted it from the ground wrapped it in his mantle, and determined, to carry it with him to his monastery. He soon reflected however that it would be unjust to introduce so mischievous an inmate into the house, and prayed therefore that it might be transformed into a beautiful girl. His prayer was heard & a lovely female stood before him, with brilliant complexion and matchless shape. "Her sunny cheek eclipsed the paler beauties of the moon, and her glossy ringlets, shamed the raven tresses of the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

night." The Dervish leading her to his house committed her to the care of one of the inferior brethren of his order to educate as one of his own children. For the culture of her mind and person, no pains were spared, till in a short time she arrived at a marriageable age. The Dervish then addressed her. You are now my daughter arrived at those years, when it will be necessary for you to fix upon a companion for your future life. I leave the choice altogether to your discretion, choose therefore from among the children of Earth or the inhabitants of Air, and my power shall confirm your selection. The girl thanked him for his generous offer and without any of that affected coyness, so common to her sex, replied, that she wished for a husband, whose power should be circumscribed by no created limits. The Dervish answered-according to this description the great luminary of heaven surely must be the object of your choice. You anticipate my wishes she cried, since he alone is the sovereign of the inferior world. Give me then the sun in marriage, and I shall be happy. The Dervish waited only for the dawn of day, and as soon as the sun rose in the East, he prostrated himself before him and explained the object of his visit. The sun glowed with indignation on hearing himself styled the most powerful of created beings, & hastily replied I will instantly point out to you one mightier than I. It is yonder cloud who at his pleasure shrouds my glory and hides me from the admiring gaze of the world. The Dervish then addressed himself to the cloud, and in the same terms as he before used, offered his adopted daughter to his acceptance. The cloud dissolved into tears, ashamed at the preeminence thus falsely attributed to him. If said he you preferred me on the ground of my superiority in power, you are deceived, the wind is infinitely more powerful, he attacks me, from whatever quarter he pleases, and carries me away with resistless violence. The Dervish acknowledged the justice of his plea and yielding to his refusal, resorted to the wind and repeated to him the offer of his daughter's hand. The wind sighed at hearing himself addressed in such lofty strains, which he was conscious of no deserving. What strength cried he, or what power can I boast, when yonder hill, seated in firm and unbending Majesty is alone preeminent; my breath exerted against him is powerless, as the softest note of music on the ear of the deaf, or like the foot of the noiseless ant, upon a rock of adamant. The Dervish then betook himself to the hill and once more urged his suit. The hill heard him with impatience and his brow was clouded with indignant confusion at this high sounding address. What means said he this mokery of praise? To me who know my own weakness, your offers are insulting. You see me throned in adamant and rearing my giant head into the clouds, but believe me, the little mouse scarcely visible to your eye, surpasses me in power, for he scoops out my entrails, by his patient and persevering labour, and establishes in my very heart, his secure and ample residence, he tears my bosom with his teeth, nor have I power to defend myself from his encroachments. He is right exclaimed the girl, the mouse is indeed his superior, and I feel that he alone can suit me for a husband. The Dervish immediately offered her to the mouse who feeling within himself, the strong attraction of nature, exerted at the same moment and with equal power in the breast of the girl, eagerly listened to the proposal and said, I have for a long time been searching for a companion to share my solitude; one only obstacle exists to the connection proposed. I must have a wife of the same species as myself. Let not this, exclaimed the girl, prevent our happiness, I abandon the species to which I belong and my generous father will exert his power to transform me into yours, that the bliss of our union may be complete. The Dervish knowing that the attraction of nature was resistless, pronounced the magic words and changed his adopted daughter from the loveliness of human beauty to the insignificance of her pristine form. She was immediately united to the object of her choice and enjoyed that unbounded felicity which the union of kindred spirits can alone impart.

CÆLEBS-IN THE EAST.

February 20th 1822.

BOMBAY.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY 6TH NARBH, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100	Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - - -	126	- - - - -	do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	- - - - -	do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.	1—10		
30 Days — on Calcutta —	108 — 100	Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½ — 100	Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	100¾ — 100	Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	96½ — 100	Poonah	do.
8 Days ———	117 — 100	Ahmed.	Antnee.
8 Days ———	96 — 100	Ahmed.	Rokra.
8 Days — Brodera —	93 — 100	Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —	— 225	Per 100.	

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 6TH MARCH, 1822.

The George Home, Captain J. A. Telfair from Portsmouth the 10th of October anchored in the Harbour on Saturday evening, having touched at Columbo to procure water, and to land some Passengers.

We republished in an Extra on Thursday, the heads of intelligence brought by the Ganges, contained in the Madras Government Gazette Extraordinary, and we have endeavoured, to include in our subsequent columns all the European news that has since reached us from the same quarter.

By the George Home we have received our regular files of Papers; the following remarks on the Public Funds are taken from the Observer of the 8th of Oct.

"It could not well have been otherwise than that a very marked improvement in the value of every species of government security on the Continent, which has taken place during the week, conveying, as it does, the almost universal opinion that the tranquillity of Europe will be maintained, should have had a corresponding effect on the price of English stock. There has been, in fact, a regular rise, and good markets, since our last; and it is remarked, that there is scarcely one among the leading speculators, whose jugdnent is referred to as a guide for others, that is carrying on any operations for the prospect of a fall. In proportion as the funds continue to rise, the possibility that the hopes of peace may be frustrated becomes a still more serious subject of consideration, since the re-action would, in that case, be the more violent. Every one asks, if the submission of Turkey has really been accepted at St. Petersburgh, why the fact is not made public, and the general anxiety appeased? The discernment of mercantile speculation, with such deep interests involved in the result of the negociation, has seldom been so long at fault. The solution of the difficulty may probably be found in the known disposition of the Russian nation for a war with Turkey, and the personal determination of the Emperor to maintain peace, which may lead him to temporise, and perhaps withhold altogether any official declaration of his reconcilement with Turkey. Even the appointment of another ambassador to succeed Baron Strogonoff, which would be tantamount to such a declaration, may in the same spirit, be deferred to an indefinite period. The accounts brought by the last Dutch mail were considered by the mercantile interest to discourage, in some degree, the belief of peace; but we do not find, on weighing carefully the import of the letters, any cause to adopt that opinion. The hints that the despatch of the Grand Vizier is still under consideration in the Russsian cabinet, and of the convocation of a Congress on that subject, are indeed perfectly in accord with that temporising policy by which we believe the court of Russia to be at present guided. Though it would be extremely desirable to set the question at rest, we are of opinion that the maintenance of peace may be assumed as all but certain. Consols for the account left off on Saturday at 77¼ buyers. Some very large purchases have been made for one of the principal banking companies of Scotland, and it is supposed that one of the most eminent of the London houses will take stock to a great amount on the settling day. Before the termination of the account, which closes on the 26th instant, a further rise on a quotation that may be considered a high one, is in consequence expected. Owing to the nonarrival of the French mail on Saturday, we have no later advice than Tuesday of the price of the *rentes* in Paris, on which day they left off at 89f. 50c. The advance in this stock since the shutting of the books for the dividend due on the 22d ult. is nearly 4 per cent. Neapolitan has advanced with a rapidity little inferior, and sells at from 72½ to 73. Spanish bonds are quoted at from 56 to 56¼; Prussia bonds are 81½, without the dividend; the Austrian 3 per cent. metallic stock is 73¾; and the same denomination of Russian is 75, with an exchange of 3s. 1d. the silver rouble. Columbian bonds something lower, notwithstanding the late successes of the Independents; the nearest price is 39*l.* 10s."

The fall of Lima to the Patriot Army is, we are happy to say, confirmed—General San Martin entered that Capital on the 6th of July—for particulars we refer our readers to the Head of Calcutta Intelligence.

Major General Reynell and Suite landed on Monday morning, under the honors due to his rank.

POONAH RACES.

FIRST DAY

Thursday the 14th February 1822.

The Lancashire Cup value 100 Guineas given by the Officers of H. M. 47th Regt. for Maiden Horses, weight for age Heat 2 miles.

			HEAT.	
Mr. Dents,	G. A. H. Firefly	5 years,	1 1.	8. 12.
Mr. Spillers,	G. A. H. Langolee	5 do.	2. 2.	8. 12
Mr. Bailies,	G. A. H. Gentleman	aged	3. 4.	9. 5.
Mr. Edwards	C. A. H. What or not	6 years	4. 5.	9. 3.
Mr. Rolling's	B. A. H. Crop	aged	6. 3.	9. 5.
Mr. Macleod's	C. A. H. Poona	5 years	5. 6.	8. 12.
Mr. Deverals	C A. H. Shamrock	6 do.		
Dist broke down - - - - -				9. 3.

Time 1 *Heat* 4. 25. 2*d*. 4. 23.

1*st Heat*.—All Horses started well together, Poona leading the 1st half mile, when Langolee and Fire fly closed and passed Poona in the 3d half mile; the Heat now evidently lay between these two Horses who rated it together in good style, Firefly winning by about two lengths.

2*d Heat*.—Langolee started at score and led for the first ¼ mile, when Firefly made play, ran up to him and both Horses rated it together neck and neck for the remainder of the Heat Fire Fly wining by half a length.

SAME DAY.

A COLT'S PLATE of 500 Rs. from the Fund, for all Colts, weight for age Winners to *carry 7 lb. Extra*, Heats 1½ miles.

Mr. Bailies,	C. A. C. Shylock	4 years	8. 10.	1. 1.
Mr. Rollings,	B. A. C. Rammoosee	4 do.	8. 3.	2. 2.

Time 1*st Heat not taken* 2*d* 3. 16.

Shylock led at score, with Rammoosee on his quarter for half a mile, when the latter headed by a neck but was unable to keep it for any time, the former having taken the lead again on nearing the mile post, which he kept winning the Race by two Lengths. A very interesting Heat, as Rammoosee was the favorite for this Heat.

Shylock again led at score for a mile when he waited for his companion and they rated together neck and neck to the winning post, the former winning by ½ length.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY 18TH.

The give and take of 600 Rs. for all Horses weight for Inches Heats 2 miles.

			WEIGHT.		HEATS.	
Mr. Dents,	C. A. H.	Lothario,	9.	3½.	1.	1.
Mr. Deverails,	G. A. H.	Monsooree	9.	8½.	3.	2.
Mr. Fawcetts,	G. A. H.	Pills,	9.	1½.	2.	3.
Mr. Dyson's,	C. A. H.	Quadrille,	8.	13.	Dist.	
Mr. Boyd's,	G. A. H.	Like Rattler,	8.	8	Dist.	

Time 1*st Heat* 4. 25. 2*d*. 4. 25.

1*st Heat*.—Monsooree the favorite.

Pills started at a slapping rate waited on by Quadrille for 1¼ mile when the latter forgetting the Figure stopt short, the former still continued to lead in gallant style until the last turn when Lothario and Monsooree who had alternately passed eachother in the 3d half mile, closed, the former passing Pills and winning in a canter, the other Horses pulling up at the distance post. Like Rattler had a bad start was disgusted with the course in the 2d half mile and was not seen afterwards.

2*d Heat*.—Lothario took the lead and was never headed, Monsooree coming in about 2 lengths in rear. Pills well up.

SAME DAY.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 100 Rupees each, with 50 £ from the Fund, for all Horses carrying 9 Stone, Winners 7*lb*. Extra, Heats, one round and a Distance:—

			WRIGHT,	HEAT.	
Mr. Bailies,	G. A. H.	White Surrry,	9. 7.	1.	1.
Mr. Dents,	G. A. H.	Fire Fly,	9. 7.	2.	2.
Mr. Edwards,	C. A. H.	What or not,	9. 0.	3.	3.

Time 1*st Heat* 3. 32. 2*d*. 3. 33.

1*st Heat*.—White Surry took the lead waited on by Fire Fly and What or not, in which way the Race was won by White Surry by a length.

2*d Heat*.—Fire Fly started at score, White Surry however leading, and the old Grey knowing his Ground won easily.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY 20TH.

The HUNTERS PLATE of Rs. 600 from the Fund and a Sweepstakes of three Gold Mohurs each, to be added, for all Horses carrying eleven Stone Heats 2 miles, the Winners to be Sold for 1200 Rs. &c. &c. &c.

			HEATS.	
Mr. Bailie,	G. A. H.	White Surry,	1	1.
Mr. Dents,	C. A. H.	Lothario,	4.	2.
Mr. D'Arcy's,	B. A. H.	The Recorder,	2.	3.
Mr. Grey's,	C. A. H.	Robinhood,	3	Dist.

Time 1*st Heat* 4. 25. 2*d*. 4. 29.

1*st Heat*.—All Horses started together Robinhood taking the lead for a mile and quarter, White Surry and the Recorder then ran up and passed him and rated it to the Winning pos together; the latter was brought to the whip and came in about a length in Rear.

2*d Heat*.—Lothario and the Recorder started at score, White Surry about six Lengths in rear which he gradually made up in the first half mile, took the lead and was never headed Lothario close on his quarter the greater part of the way, but lost the Heat by about a length.

Robinhood was pulled up in the 2d half mile.

SAME DAY.

The POONA PURSE of 100 £ from the Fund and a Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each to be added for all Horses carrying 8 7 Winners to carry 7*lbs*. Extra. Heats 3 miles.

Mr. Spiller's G. A. H. Benningboro' walked over.

There being no competitor for Benningboro' half the amount of the Purse was awarded to him.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY 23D.

The POONA TURF CLUB Cup value 100 Guineas for all Horses weight for age and inches, Heats 2 miles.

Mr. Spillers,	G. A. H.	Langolee,	8. 11.	6.	1.	1.
Mr. Rollings,	B. A. H.	Crop,	9. 5.	0.	4.	2.
Mr. Bailies,	C. A. A.	Soylock,	9. 10.		2	4.
Mr. Dents,	C. A. H.	Lothario,	9. 13.	8.	3.	3.
Mr. Deverals,	C. A. H.	Little George,	8. 2.		5.	5.

Time { 1st Heat, 4. 17. / 2d Do. 4. 18.

1*st Heat*.—All well together for the first half mile, Crop leading, when Langolee passed and kept the lead till near the 3d half mile with Shylock on his quarter; on the rising Ground the Colt headed a little, but was unable to maintain it the Grey Winning by a length.

2*d Heat*.—Langolee took the lead and kept it to the rising Ground when Crop who had been well up passed him by half a length and the remainder of the heat was very interesting, Langolee winning by a length.

Langolee was sick and Shylock in consequence the favorite.

SAME DAY.

The BEATEN PLATE of 400 Rs. from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 2 Gold Mohurs each for the beaten Horses of the season, to be weighted by the Stewards Heats 1½ miles.

Mr. Deverail's,	Monsooree,	8.	10.	1.	1.
Mr. Campbell's,	Pills,	8.	7.	3.	2.
Mr. Bailie,	Gentleman,	8	7.	2.	3.
Mr. Edwards,	What or not,	8.	4.	4.	Dits.

Time 3. 13. 3. 14.

1*st Heat*.—BEATEN PLATE Monsoore the favorite. Geutleman led for the 1st ½ half mile with What or not well up Pills a few length and Monsoo ee 50 yards in rear. When nearing the mile post, Pills and Monsoore made play the former passing What or not and rating it with Gentleman up the rise, here Monsooree passed both Horses and won by 2 lengths with apparent ease.

2*d Heat*.—Pills lead at score with Monsooree a few lengths in rear for a mile, when the latter again made play on the rising Ground, ran up to and passed Pills in the last turn winning the Heat by a length.

Time 3. 13. 3. 14.

PONY PLATE.

Of Rupees 150 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of one Gold Mohur each, for all Tattoos under 12-2 catch weight, Heat ½ mile entrance 10 Rupees.

Mr. Dent's,	C. P.	Odds Bobs,		1.	1.
Mr. Freeman's,	C. P.	Old Joe,		3.	2.
Mr. Brown's,	R. P.	Katty,		4.	Dist.
Mr. Stenton's	C. B.	Tickler,		2.	3.

This was won by Mr. Dents Odds Bobs who was too large and powerful for his competitor, little Tickler however ran him well the first heat and Old Joe the second.

FIFTH DAY.

A SWEEPSTAKES of Rupees 150 each with 50 £ from the Fund free for all Horses, to be Handicapped by the Stewards, Heats 2 miles entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

Mr. Ford's,	G. A. H.	Monsooree,	8.	12.	3.	3
Mr. Dent,	G A. H.	Fire Fly,	8.	5.	2.	2
Mr. Bailies,	G. A. H.	White Surry,	9.	0.	1.	1

Time 4. 18. 4. 18.

1*st Heat*.—In hand the first half mile White Surry leading, which he kept throughout, Monsooree many lengths in rear till the 3d half mile when he made a push and closed with the leading horses but was soon left, White Surry and Fire Fly rating it in, in Good style, the former winning by half a length.

2*d Heat*.—Started at a slapping rate, White Surry still in his *old place* where he continued and won by about a length. This was a very beautiful and interesting Race.

The untrained Sweepstakes was won by Captain Harpar's C. A. H. little Driver beating 6 others.

W. SPILLER.
Sect.

We have considerable pleasure in noticing the annual examination of the two Central Schools of the Bombay Education Society, which was held on Monday last. The meeting was honored by the presence of the Honorable M. Elphinstone, the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B., Sir Antony and Lady Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, and several other Ladies and Gentlemen; but the company was not so numerous as we have seen on former occasions. The children went through all their exercises highly to the gratification of those present; the girls are much improved since last year, and the boys did themselves great credit, though a large portion of the upper class has lately been removed from the school. Nothing can be more interesting than the cleanly and orderly appearance of these children, who through the means of this most excellent institution are saved from want and infamy, and brought up in sober and religious habits; their acquirements are most respectable, and the precision and readiness displayed in all, particularly their religious, exercises are truly admirable. Several medals, and some books, were then presented by the Society through the Governor to the most deserving; one or two medals were also awarded as prizes,, being the gifts of Wm. Milburn, Esq. and Mr. E. Anderson. The children afterwards partook of a dinner provided for the boys through the kindness of the Honorable M. Elphinstone, and for the girls through the Honorable Lady Colville.

The meeting next proceeded to receive the report, which gives a very favourable account of the institution, and appeals for the continuance of the support which we are confident it will obtain from a liberal public. The Directors for the present year were elected, and the thanks of the Society were voted to the several officers of the institution; the thanks to the Ladies were directed to be personally communicated to their Committee by Henry Meriton, Esq.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 27th, The H. C. Ship Ernaad D Jones, from the Malabar Coast, 14 Feb.

28th Arab Ship Eslambole, Nacqudah Raimon from Penang 3d Jan.

March 2d Ship George Home, (Free Trader) J, A. Telfair from Portsmouth 10th October.

3d Ship Futtay Mubarruck, Nacqudah Ahmud bin Mahomed from Rangoon 9th Jan.

Do. Ship Edrossey, Nacqudah Aboobucker from Calcutta 7th Jan.

4th Brig Yacht Willington, M. Freywer, from Columbo, 9th Feb.

PASSENGERS.

Per George Home, Lieut. Corke 15th Regt. N. I Mrs. Corke, Lieut. Greaves 8th Regt. Mr. Daly Miss Daly Lieut Arnold Bombay marine Mr. Phillipson Assistant Surgeon Mr. Griffiths.

Per Yacht Willington, M. General Reynell, Lieut Meade A, D. C.

DEPARTURES — FEB. 27. Armed Pattamar Darri Dowlatt, Syrong Shaick Husson, on Survey of Southern Concan.

March 2, Portuguese Ship Angelica, Antonio Fernando de Selva to Demaun.

3 Ship Lord Castlereagh, F. D. Briggs to London.

PASSENGERS.

By Angelica, Nicolao Caitan de M. Silva.

By Lord Castlereagh, The Hon'ble Mrs. Buchanan, Masters, Ralon A. Buchanan, James John Buchanan Alexander Buchanan, Miss Campbell, Lieut. I. I Baynes 4th Regt. N. I. Lieut. B. Jutice, 1st Bn 31 Regt. Lieut. T. Forbers of the 10th Regt. Capt Elwood, Mrs Rich, Miss Eliza Emma Grieve, Miss Maria Augusta Grieve, Miss Sophia Louisa Grieve Miss Amelia Grieve, Mr. Edmond Holland, Mrs Lucy Henderson Dunsterville.

To St. Helena, Assistant Surgeon Dawe Lieut Col. Robert Barclay.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Rockingham, for London.
Carron, for Bengal.
Elizabeth, for Penang.
Cornwallis, for do.
Grab Dadloy, for do.
Grab Asia Felix, for do.
Salley, for Bussorah.
Grab Edrossey, for Mocha.
Grab Caroline, for Jungbar.

DESTINATIONS OF THE CHINA SHIPS OF THE SEASON 1821-22.

SHIPS' NAMES.	TONS.	COMMANDERS.	DESTINATIONS.
Duchess of Atho,.....	1300	Capt. Daniell,.....	Bengal and China, to be afloat for the earliest despatch.
New Ship,.....	1300	Hunter,.....	
Balcarras,.....	1417	Cameron,.....	
Thomas Coutts,.....	1334	Majoribanks, ...	Madras and China.
New Ship,.....	1300	Kennard Smith,..	
Berwickshire,.....	1340	Shepherd.....	Bombay and China, to be afloat in November.
Duke of York,.....	1327	Campbell,.....	
Dunira,.....	1325	Hamilton.....	
Castle Huntly,.....	1300	Drummond,.....	Bombay and China, to be afloat in January.
Buckinghamshire,....	1369	Adams,.....	
Thames,.....	1330	Haviside,.....	Bencoolen and China,
New Ship,.....	1300	Walker,.....	St. Helena, Bombay and China.
Orwell,.....	1305	Saunders,.....	
Lady Melville,.....	1200	Stewart,.....	
Marquis Huntly,.....	1200	McCleod,.....	China direct,
London,.....	1332	Sotheby, ...	
Canning,.....	1326	Patterson,.....	

CALCUTTA

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

FEBRUARY.—6, Ship Resolution, H. Humphries, from Batavia 27th December, and Malacca 4th Jan.

Do. Ship Catherine, G. Wallace, from Penang 13th January, and Rangoon 17th ditto.

Do. Arab Ship Futta Rohomon, Naquedah Shaik Mahomet, from Rangoon 18th January.

9, Ship Indian Oak, John Reid, from South America 26th October, and Sincapore 11th Jan.

10, Portuguese Ship Barretto Junior, V. J. Fernandes, from Macao 29th December and Malacca 10th January.

Do. Portuguese Ship Confiança, J Pereira from Macao 13th December and Penang 13th January.

Portuguese Brig Esperanca, J. Machado, from Macao 11th December

Do. Ship Thetis, C. T. Davis, from Madras 16th January and Covelong 27th ditto.

Do. Roberts, C. H, Bean, from Rangoon 29th January.

OFF CALCUTTA.

8, The Resolution.

9. The Futtuh Rohomon,

PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Indian oak, from South America:—Mr P. M. Lewis.

Per Portuguese Ship Barretto Junior, from Macoa:—Baron de Joseph Porto Alegra, Mr. M, De Souza, Mr. T. E. Hector, and Mr. M. L. de Silva.

Per Portuguese Ship Confianca. from Macoa:—Mr. V. P. Barros and Mr. J. dos Remedeos, Merchant.

Per Ship Thetis from Madras:—Mr. Curtou, Cadet of Artillery.

from Bombay:—Captain West, Mr. Wm. Lister and Mr. E. Mackenzie, of the late Ship Lady Castlereagh.

Per Ship Roberts from Rangoon:—Mr. F. Bean and Mr. W. P. Frazer.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

4, The *Fame, Fattle Mobarrack, (A.) Meltihel Sher (A.) Attiet Rohomon, (A.) Penelope, (F.) Titus. (P.) Perseverance, Earl Kellie. Ajax and Bencooten.*

5, H. C. S. Barrosa. Flarentio and Eclipse.

6. The Fergusson and Heroine.

8, The Sally, (Amr.)

EXPECTED TO SAIL,

In four or five days.

Ship Wellington, Captain George Maxwell, for Penang, Malacca, Sincapore and Java.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

3 Cutter Frolic, J. Randle, for the Eastward.

Do. Ship Abberton, T. Gilpin, for London.

5, French Ship La Delphine J. Herand, for Bourbon.

Do. Brig Phœnix, E. C. Smith for the Eastward.

7, American Ship Herald G. Barker, for Boston.

Do. American Brig Cambrian H. G. Bridges, for Salam.

8, American Brig Hendi, J. Gardner, for Boston.

9, American Ship Coral, Charles Treadwell, for Battavia.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Fairlie,—Mrs. Byers, Mrs. Bosanquet, Mrs. Braddon, Mr. M Goad, Civil Service, Mr. H. Money, ditto, Mr. Braddon, ditto, Mr. Lindsay ditto, Mr. Venn, ditto, Major Despard, H. M. 17th Regiment of Foot, Captain D. McLeod, Bengal Engineers, Captain Teulon, Bengal Native Infantry, Captain Harris, H. M. 24th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Brisco, H. M. 11th Regiment of Dragoons, Lieut. Carter, Bengal Native Infantry, Cornet Cromlin, Bengal Native Cavalry, Mr. Harris, Merchant.

Children:—Miss M. Braddon, Miss A. F. Braddon, Miss H. A. Bosanquet Miss J. Mainwaring, Master Henry Edward Braddon, Master Geo. D. Elliot, Mr. William Swinton, Master Jas. R. Byers, Master Frederick F. T Wiggins, Master Peter Rose, Master Frederick R. Fraser, Master Augustus C. Nicholetts, Master Charles Henry Nicholetts.

Per American Brig Hindoo.—Captain Frost, Commander of the late American Brig New Leader,

Per Brig Phœnix.—Mrs. Smith; Wm. Storm, Esq. Merchant.

Per Ship Abberton,—Major S. Fraser and E. Frederick; Captain Dwyer. Lieutenants Sidney, Campbell, Dallas, and Thomas, Dr. Thos. Packer, Mrs. Campbell; Messieurs J. C. Marshman, R. Welsh, Wm. Brasfield, and Gateskill; Misses F. Bishop, Campbell, and Grant; Masters H. Mainwaring, R. Mainwaring, Gatefield, and Hill.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, on the 9th instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Catharine, inward bound and the Abberton, outward bound.

Passed down,—The Cambrian, (Amr.) and Frolic, (Ketch).

KEDGEREE.

Remains,—The Fairlie, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales and Rose.

SAUGOR.

Remains,—The Unjanie, (P.) outward bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb 8th, Brig Norfolk, D. Glass, from Bencoolen 13th, Dec.

13th, Ship Ganges, W. Chivers, from London 16th Oct.

14th, Ship Eleanor, J. L. Tarvet, from the Cape of Good Hope 15th Dec.

Do Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, from Porto Novo and Pondichery.

15th, Brig Nancy, Alder, from Mauritius 4th and Bourbon 21st Dec.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 11th, Cutter Gertruyda, Mr. Birsay, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.

13 h. Ship, William Miles, Samuel Beadle, for London

15th, Ship Perseverance, J. W. Carter, for Porto Novo and West Coast.

Do. Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton for Masulipatam and Cottiga.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. C. Ship Albion, Capt. C. Weller.
Ship Scotia A. Agnew.
Ship David Clarke of Calcutta, C. Miller.
Ship Portsea, E. Worthington.
Ship East Indian, Peter Roy.
Ship Ganges, W. Chivers.
Ship Eleanor, J. L. Torvet.
Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Norfolk, D. Glass.
Brig Victoria. M. Gonsalves.
Brig Nancy, Alder.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

Deaths.

On the 15th Feb. At Cochin on Board the Partridge the Infant Son of Robert Baxter Esq. of the dysentry aged 4 months he was a most promising Child and died most deeply lamented by his sorrowing Parents.

On Thursday 28th ultimo, Lieut. W. Campbell, 11th Regt. N. I. aged 27 years.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.

On the 30th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Capt. William Reynolds, of the Honorable Company's Service, Commanding the Ship Sophia, to Anne daughter of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Wood, C. B. of the Bengal Engineers.

On the 6th February, at John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Captain John Anthony Hodgson, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, Surveyor-orGeneral of India, to Mrs. Harriott.

Births.

At Meerut, on the evening of the 1st January, Mrs. M. E. Robinson, of a son and heir.

On the River near Allahabad, on the 11th Jany. the Lady of Lieut. W. Thomas, H. M. 89th Regt. of a son and heir.

On the 27th January, Mrs. G. W. Chisholm, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 2d February, Mrs. W. Richldorff, of a son.

On Monday last, the 4th February, Mrs. M. Meyres, of a son.

On the 6th February, the Lady of Major Gall, of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Wm. Prinsep, Esq. of a son.

Deaths.

At Balgaum, on the 20th December, after an illness of ten weeks, Serjeant David Rorke, aged 27 years Pay Serjeant of the D. Company 1st Battalion Artillery, who lived respected, and died lamented; leaving a disconsolate Widow, and two Children, with a large Circle of Friends to lament his irreparable loss.

At Nagpore, on the evening of the 11th ultimo, of a fever, Lucretia, daughter of Mr. Robert Rhodes of that place—the untimely death of this Child, as well as four others at the same place within a period of 30 months, cannot be too deeply deplored by the inconsolable Parents.

At Bankipore, Patna, on Monday, the 28th January. Sarah Ann, the infant daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Jessica Gray, aged 27 days.

On Thursday last, the 7th February, Mrs. Anna Gonsalves, aged 27 years.

On Friday last, the 8th February, John MacLachlan, Esq. aged 75 years.

On his passage to England, between the Cape and St. Helena, Charles, the Son of the Reverend C. Church, Chaplain on this Establishment, aged nearly a year.

MADRAS.

Births.

At Kulladgee, on the 4th Feb. the Lady of Lieut. and Quarter Master W. C. Brunton, 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, of a Son.

On the 12th Feb. the Wife of Mr. G. Monin, of a Daughter,

At Belgaum, on the 9th of February, the Lady of Lieutenant Kirby, 2d Battalion 4th Regiment of a Son and heir.

Marriages.

On the 14th of February, 1822, at St. George's Church, Madras, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Henry Hodgson, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Cecil Mary, youngest daughter of the late Revd. Thomas Pemberton, of Trumpington in the county of Cambridge.

Deaths.

At Tranquebar, on the 15th Instant, His Excellency The Honorable Peter Hermanson, Councillor of State, and Governor of his Danish Majesty's Possessions in the East Indies, aged 65 years

On the Morning of the 18th Instant, Catharine, the daughter of the Reverend C. Church, Chaplain on this Establisament, aged 3 years and 5 months.

At Bencoolen, on the 4th January, Marsden, only remaning Son of Sir Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant Governor of that settlement.

At Bencoolen, on the 14th of the same month, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir S. Raffles.

At Trichinopoly on the 12th February, Mr. Henry Luttrell, Merchant at that Station. He was a man very much respected, and his loss will be long and severely felt by his young Orphan Family and Friends.

At Bangalore on the 31st Ultimo, Lieut. John Pott, H. M. 13th Light Dragoons, much and deservedly regretted by his Brother Officers.

EUROPE.

Births.

At Malta, on the 20th of July last, the lady of George Ward, esq Deputy Paymaster General to the Forces, of a daughter

Of Sons: The Ladies of John Norton Norton, esq. at Skenfrith, Monmouthshire;—of Lieutenant Rowe, at Black Rock Cottage, Mallow;—of the Rev. John Woodburn, in Kingsgate-street, Winchester;—of Captain Dilkes, of the Royal Navy, in Cork;—of the Rev. John Nelson, at the Rectory, Beeston-next Mileham, Norfolk;—of Sir Wm. Napier, at Drummond-place, Scotland;—of J. D. Woods, esq. at Richmond-place, Walworth—of R. Ware, esq. in Keppel-street;—of Edward Leigh Pemberton, esq. in Mecklenburgh-square.

Of Daughters: The Ladies of Colonel Sir Edmund Keynton Williams, at Tamerton;—of F. Reade, esq.;—of Charles Crokat, esq. at South Lambeth.

Marriages

In Scotland, the Lord Edward Chichester, second son of the Marquis of Donegal, to Amelia Diana, daughter of Henry Dean Grady, esq of Merion-square, Dublin.—At Warblington, Captain Shawe, of the Madras Cavalry, to Mary Ann, second daughter of John Butler, esq. at Warblington.—Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Hull, of the 89th foot, to Sophia Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Lambert, esq. of Filzroy-square, and Osborne-house, Isle of Wight.—Mr. H. Carter, of Parliament-street, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter to the late Dr. Bourgeois, and third niece to Sir Francis Bourgeois, of Dulwich College.—On Tuesday, at St. Jame's Church, by the Rev. T. Andrews, Mr. Baylis, of Grafton street, Bond-street, to Miss Anne Otway, of St James's-street.—On the 4th instant, at Cheltenham Mr. Augustus Eves, of Coleford, Gloucestershire, surgeon, to Miss Emma Bird.—Charles Whiting, esq. of Brixton, to Louisa, second daughter of the late W. Swaine, esq of Liverington, Cambridgeshire.—Mr. James Williamson, to Miss E. Smith, both of Hackney-road.—At Camberwell, Mr. John Harman, of Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, to Maria Mary daughter of the late Mr. W. J. P. Wright, of Cambridge.—Mr. John Parkinson, of Hoxton square, to Ellizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. William Thompson, of Leicester.—At Bengeo, near Hertford, Frances Maria, second daughter of R. Wm. Elliston, esq. of Stratford-place, to Mr. C. Marmaduke Wilson, of York-street, Portman-square.—At Hackney, Mr. J. Carver, of Gibraltar, to Lydia, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Hudson, of Leicester.—H. Wm. Sober, esq. of Whites Stanton, Somersetshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir John Dashwood King, M. P.—George Farley, esq. of Henwick, Worcestershire, to Hannah, eldest daughter of W. C. Frenow, esq. of Honiton, Devonshire.—Wm. Davison, esq of Howland street, Filzroy square, to Miss Sharah Waring, of Panton-square.

Deaths.

On the 6th inst. at his house, No. 2, Upper Charles-street, Northampton-square, Mr. A. B. J. Loriot, of the Ordnance office, Tower, universally respected by all who had the honour of his acquaintance.

At Sterrington, Sussex, aged 76, Colonel Harry Bishopp.—At Calcutta, Henry, second son of James Alston, esq of Winson-hill, near Birmingham.—On Friday, September the 28th, after a long and painful illness, universally respected, Mr. John Peirce, late of Basinghall-street, and Lloyd's Coffee-house.—Lately, aged 74, George Elwes, esq. of Marcham, near Abingdon, Berks, son of the celebrated miser of that name.—At Greenwich, aged 63, Lieutenant-Colonel William Frederick Macbean, formerly of the 6th foot.—At Highbury Park, aged 71, Mr. Benj. Hopkinson, formerly of High Holborn.—In Wigmore street, aged 60, General Andrew Cowell, formerly of the Coldstream regiment of Guards.—Aged 64, Mr. James Steel, of Calvert street, St. George's in the East.—At Falmouth, aged 82, James Bull, esq.—At Beaumont, near Carlisle, one hundred years, Mrs. Tamar Irwin, formerly of Kirkandrews.—Aged 78, James Donnithorne, esq. of Somerset street, Portman-square.—In the Clapham-road, Miss Moorman, aged 29, only daughter of the late John Moorman, esq. of Old-street.—At Little Chelsea, aged 32, Frances, wife of Thomas Shoreham, esq.—At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Leslie.—At Upper Holloway, aged 54, Mr. Wm. Oaks, sen. of Hounsditch.—Aged 28, Sarah Rebecca, the wife of Mr. Crosier of Chancery-lane.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE *of* GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.			SELL.	
14	8	Six per Cent. New Loans,.....	14	4
19	12	Ditto Remittable,.....	19	2
18	6	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans,....	18	8

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1822.

Mr. Henry Mundy, Commercial Resident at Patna.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1822.

Mr. E. P. Smith, Assistant to the Judge and Magistrate of Shahabad.

By the Arrival of the Ship Indian Oak, Captain John Reed from South America, which she left on the 26th of October, we received, on Saturday, various Papers and Letters from Lima and Callao, up to the 24th. They confirm the intelligence announced by us a week or two ago, of the Fall of Lima to the Independent, or Patriotic, or Insurgent Army, as it is variously called by various parties;—the cause of Liberty in the South may be said therefore to have achieved its final triumph.

A Letter from Lima of the 23rd of October states, that the Royalist Spaniards abandoned Lima on the 4th of July, since which period they had made an attempt to recapture it, but had failed. The struggle must have been a desperate one; as the Letter adds, that in this attempt the Spaniards lost nearly the whole of their Army; and they had become now so enfeebled as to be utterly incapable of renewing the contest with the slightest hope of success, or indeed of molesting the Patriot General, San Martin, in the secure possession of his conquest.

One of the first advantages resulting from this capture of Lima is the opening it is likely to afford to Commerce, and the greater security of property in that quarter. Some time must of course elapse before the good effects can be sensibly felt; but of its being ultimately beneficial there can, we suppose, be no doubt. The Lima Letter says, We are now at liberty to do our own business, paying on Imports 25 per cent. ad valorem, and 5 percent. on the Export of Specie—Markets, however, were unsteady, as the purchasers from the interior

had scarcely had time to create a settled demand. At Lima, on the 23d, there were among others the Ship Good Hope and the Alston. The Lord Lyndock had been chartered for Gibraltar, principally with Passengers for Old Spain, and was to sail from Lima on the 10th of November.

The Letter from Callao of the 24th of October is from an Officer on board H. M. Ship Superb. It states that the Trade of Peru is now open, in consequence of the Patriot Army having entered Lima, and possessing the Forts of Callao. The Royal Army had retreated to the Southward, but were much weakened by desertion. It is said in this Letter, that General San Martin, who was styled "The Protector," was getting rather unpopular, from not having performed his promises. It is added also that Lord Cochrane and the Protector had had some disagreement, which was calculated to injure the cause. Chili remained in a tranquil state. His Majesty's ship Dauntless had arrived at Callao.

Calcutta Journal, February 11.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper Wednesday, Januuay 30, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9⅛d per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper Remittable 19 per cent prem.
New Loan 10 "

The *Glasgow*, it is understood, has brought out the resolution of the Government at home, that the East Indies is only to be a Commodore's Station—and *His Excellency* Sir Henry Blackwood, is expected in consequence shortly to return to England. It is said Captain Grant will be appointed to hoist the broad Pendant in these seas.

Mad. Govt. Gazt. Feb. 21.

The Ships *Lady Nugent* from Bombay, *Perseverance* from Sumatra, and *Catherine* and *Udny* from Calcutta have arrived since our last report.

FEBRUARY 7, 1822.

We are happy to announce the arrival yesterday morning in our Roads of the Ship Colombo, James Richardson, Master, from Gravesend 6th August, and Mauritius 27th Decemcer, having on board the following Passengers for this Island.

Frederick Twisleton, Esq. David Stark, Esq. John Price, Esq. S. Johnston, Esq. William Gibson, Esq. Civil Service.

The Ship George Home, J. A. Telfair Master, from London, October 1st bound to Bombay anchored in the roads, last night at 11 P. M. for the purpose of procuring a supply of water.—The following is a list of her Passengers.—Captains Cock, and Grieves, Madras Army, Mrs. Cock, Miss Daly, Charles Daly, Esq; Assistant Surgeons Phillipson, and Griffiths, Bombay Establishment.

FEBRUARY 5, 1822.

We must not omit to correct an error in our last paper in stating that Lady HARRIET PAGET was delivered of a Son instead of "a Daughter," and we are happy to add that Her Ladyship and Child are doing well.

Ceylon Govt. Gaz.

SUTTEE AT KENNEDY, 1821.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR.

On the 1st December a Warrior died, and was burnt in a well about 6 feet deep—the same day his wife, prior to his death, told him she would go with him, and the same night, dreamt her husband came to her when asleep and bit her upon the shoulder, saying "are you asleep, are you not coming; upon this she immediately rose, and gave her child to the family saying, take it, I shall have nothing more to do with it, and desired things might be prepared, as she was determined to burn herself at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,—all the offers of money, &c. &c. and persuasions of her brother and family were of no avail, the Rajah and Tasseeldar, did all in their power to dissuade her from committing the rash act, but she replied, why trouble yourselves about me, or my life, as she had promised to burn herself where her husband had been burnt, and she was determined to do it. As it was utterly impossible to prohibit the poor girl making away with herself, she at a little after 4 o'clock left her dwelling in company with her family, and proceeded to a Tank, near the village where her husband had been burnt, and after making the usual ceremonies, walked three times round the well—her brother and other relations laid hold of her hand, when she quitted their hold, and plunged into the well and sat down, when dreadful to relate, Wood, Oil, and Ghee, were thrown upon her by a few people, —she was quite composed, and requested the people not to throw any more upon her as she was with her husband, and in the course of a few minutes she was consumed to ashes without a groan or shriek—not a Tom Tom was beat, nor did the Natives shout as generally is the case,—all seemed horror struck at what they had witnessed. On the forenoon of the day she was to burn herself, she bathed, put on clean linen, ate beetle, and held in her hand a small looking glass, upon which she continually kept looking. The poor creature was only 13 years of age, and had one child. Mr. Editor, may we not ere long cherish a hope, that this barbarous custom will soon be abolished: I believe some few years ago, the Government called upon the Magistrates and Criminal Judges for certain reports on the subject of Suttees, and I trust this may prove a preparatory step to abolishing in toto, this most horrid and barbarous custom.

I am, Mr. Editor.
Your's obediently.
T. MOORE.

Kennedy, 5th Dec. 1821.

[*Sup. to the Gov. Gaz.—January* 3.

The French Papers are full of speculations on the subject of His Majesty's Marriage. As a confirmation of the probability of such an event taking place, we may mention that Westminster Hall and Abbey have been ordered to remain in the same state as at the Coronation until the King's return.

Beef and Mutton are selling in many parts of England at 3d. per pound.

The Lord Chancellor still held the Seals.

[*Mad. Courier Ex. Feb.* 14*th.*

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Civil Service of the Island.

Thomas Ralph Backhouse, Esq. to be Collector of Revenue and Customs for the Distric of Chilaw and Putlam and Judge of the provincial Court of Calpenteen.

Henry Pennell, Esr. to be Judge of the provincial Court of Trincomalè

Philiph Anstruther, Esq. to be Agent of Government in the Kandyan province of the Seven korles.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office
Colombo, 31st January 1822.

CEYLON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
FEBRUARY 2, 1822.

His Majesty's ship Glasgow, Captain Doyle anchored in the roads yesterday evening about 6 o'clock—having on board His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Settlements in this Island—Lady Harriet Paget, family and suite.

His Excellency landed this day at 9 A. M. and was received on the beach by the Lieutenant Governor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of Council, the Archdeacon, the civil Servants of the Crown, the General Staff of the Army, and the Modeliars of the Gate, &c. and thence proceeded though a line formed by the Troops in Garrison, to the King's House.

His Excellency accompanied and attended by the Lieutenant Governor and other Officers of Government above mentioned, afterwards returned to the Parade, where His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing Sir Edward Paget Governor and Commander in Chief of these Settlements, was publicly read; as also a Commission, under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty, appointing His Excellency to be Vice Admiral of the said Settlements.

Thereafter, His excellency returned to the King's House, and in Council took the Oaths of Allegiance and office, and subscribed the declaration against Transubstantiation, in presence of the Chief Justice: and thereupon took his Seat at the Board as Governor and Commander in Chief.

The usual Salutes on His Excellency's disembarkation, landing &c. were not fired on account of the illness of an Officer on board the Glasgow and the accouchement of Lady Harriet Paget this morning.

Published by His Excellency's Command.
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival last evening in our roads of His Majesty's Frigate Glasgow commanded by Captaie Bentinck C. Doyle, having on board His Excellency the Honourable Sir Edward Paget. G. C. B. Governor of Ceylon—Lady Harriet Paget and family and Suite.

Lady Harriet Paget landed at sun-set; and we have further the gratification to announce

he safe delivery of her Ladyship of a Son at one o'clock this morning at the King's House.

The ceremonial of His Excellency's landing this morning appears in the Gazette Extraordinary of this day.

Our Columns this week are filled with extracts from English Papers of August which we were so fortunate as to procure yesterday before the Glasgow arrived, and the India Gazettes.

We have however the satisfaction of acquainting the public, that we possess some English Papers to the 4th of October, from which we shall make early selections for their entertainment.

Our readers will be happy in the mean time, to learn that general tranquillity prevails in the United Kingdom—His Majesty had gone to his Continental Dominions after his return from Ireland and was on the Continent when the Glasgow left Falmouth on the 8th October last.

A partial change of Ministry had taken place; Lord Sidmouth retiring, and the Seals of the Home Department being given to Lord Melville, who his succeeded at the Admiralty by Mr Canning.

The Passengers by the Glasgow in addition to Sir Edward and Lady Harriet Paget and four Children, are, Major General Reynell, Lieut. Col. Marley, C. B. Military Secretary to His Excellency Sir Edward Paget—Lieut. Semple, A. D. C.—Assistant Staff Surgeon Twining and his Lady,—Captain Meade, A. D. C. to Major General Reynell, and R. Staples, Esq.

[*Ceylon Govt. Gaz. Feb.* 2, 1822.

English Extracts.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAINS.—John Gore (a), John C. Carpenter, Rob. Hockings, George B. Allen, John Codd, Robert R. Coulson, Edward Lloyd, John Gedge, B. M. Kelly, and H. F. Jauucey—to be POST CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.—Lord Henry Thynne, Thomas Blakistone, Philip P. King, Archibald M'Lean, Robert Campbell, Wm. Minchin, Wm. Price, Mark R. Lucas, Philip Helpman, H. S. Wilson, John A. Morell, Saml. Gordon, Simon Hopkinson, John Little, J. Elphick, Rob. Forder. Henry Ellis, H. Price, Edward T. Crouch, Thomas L. Robins, Mark H. Sweney, James Morgan (p), Thomas E. Cole, Wm. Martin, W. P. Stanley, Robert Baldey, John Skinner, Timothy Curtis, and Douglas C. Clavering—to be COMMANDERS.

MESSES.—George A. Gore, James Walmsley, Charles Jones, Fred. Bedwell, Joseph Vallack, Henry Smith, Henry Sbortt, W. A. Dyball, Valentine H. Jones, Hugh L. Williams, James R, Drake, Deane N. Hoare, John P. Wells, James Tuson, Thomas Freer, Joseph Mills, Geo. R. White, T. Hardy, John Smith (f), John Oxford, Geo. James, George A. Leary, Thomas Dangerfield, William Rorsyth Smith, Warren H. H, N. Mills, Edmund S. Armstrong, Edward Tolcher, W. W. Pennyfather, James Cooper Bennett, Felix Edwin, James Still, Wm. Ramsay, James Puckford, Washington Carr, and Wm. Mansell—to be LIEUTENANTS.

MEETING APPOINTED.

The High Bailiff of Southwark having refused to call a public meeting to adopt such measures as should appear expedient in consequence of the dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson, an application was made to the Lord Mayor for the use of the Town Hall, the chief magistrate of the city of London having jurisdirtion over that part of the brought of Southwark. and thus superseding the the authority of the High Bailiff. His Lord ship, on the application being made, instantly acceded to it; and on Tuesday the following placard was posted up:

"DISMISSAL OF SIR ROBERT WILSON FROM THE ARMY.

"A Public Meeting of the Electors of Southwark will take place at the Town Hall, St. Margaret's-hill, on Friday next, the 5th day of October instant, to take into consideration the propriety of commencing a public subscription to indemnify Sir Kobert Wilson, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the borough of Southwark.

"The chair will be taken at one o'clock.—Oct. 2.

[*The Observer.—October* 8.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, or CRITICAL JOURNAL, being No. LXX.

Contents.—Art. I. Lord Byron's Marino Faliero.—2. State of Prisons.—3. Classical Education, Dalzell's Lectures.—4. Capital Punishments.—5. Melmoth, the Wanderer.—6. Godwin on Malthus.—7. Art of War.—8. Man Traps and Spring Guns, Barnewall's Reports.—9. Southey's Vision of Judgment.—10. Tomline's Life of Pitt.—11. James's Essays on Money. Speech of M. Attwood, esq. and Mushet on Currency.—12. Sismondi's History of France.—12. High Church National Education, a Letter to a Member of Parliament, by the Rev. R. Lloyd.

The foreign papers, both French and German, contain various allusions to his Majesty's visit. It is observable that [redacted] consorts of some of the reigning Princes of Germany, with the Princesses their daughters, are bearing upon various points of his Majesty's route from Brussels to Hanover, with views too obvious to require explanation. Some of the young ladies are described as well calculated to make an impression where it is their purpose to please. The young Princess of Hesse is the most frequently alluded to.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

We insert in the following page the answer of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to Sir Robert Wilson's letter of the 20th ult., demanding a Court of Inquiry or Court Martial. We now lay before our readers the letter from his Royal Highness, in which his removal from the army was communicated to him, and the above-mentioned letter of the 20th.

[No. 1.] "Horse Guards, Sept. 15. 1821.

"Sir,—I have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty has no farther occasion for your services.

I am, Sir, your's,

"FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

"To Sir Robert Wilson, M. P."

[No. 2. Answer.] "Paris, Sept. 20, 1821.

"Sir,—The letter of your Royal Highness, dated the 15th of September, was delivered into my hands this morning by his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart.

After the interview I had with Sir Herbert Taylor, your Royal Highness' Secretary, on the morning of the 21st of August, in which I stated my personal desire to meet and challenge inquiry into calumnies and miserepresentions notoriously circulated, together with the motives of my forbearance, until officially called upon, from giving in my statement of the conduct I felt it my duty to pursue on the 14th inst., when attending the funeral procession of her late Majesty, I could not but be greatly astoni hed to find the newspaper-statements of my dismissal from the service, without any inquiry, or previous communication of alleged charges, thus officially confirmed. But I still appeal with confidence to his Majesty's sense of justice, that he will grant my application for the institution of some Military Court, before which I may have an opportunity to vindicate myself, and prove the falsehood of those accusations, whatever they may be, which have disposed his Majesty to remove me from an army, in which I have served twenty-nine years, and in which I purchased every commission, with the exception of that of Ensign. I await at Paris your Royal Highness's answer, but shall be ready to appear before any Court of Inquiry, or Court Martial, at the earliest notice. I have the honour to be, your Royal Highness's obedient Servant.

"ROBERT WILSON."

GRATIFYING IMPROVEMENT IN THE TRADE OF SCOTLAND.—The general trade of the west of Scotland is going favourably on. The Cotton mills are brisker just now than they have been for a considerable time. The manufactures carried on in the country towns are doing well; the Wool manufacturers in Stewarton and Kilmarnock are in good spirits, and the work people are at present more comfortable in their circumstances than they have been since 1812.

LONDON BRIDGE.—A Court of Common Council was held on Monday, for the purpose of considering the best mode to be adopted relative to London Bridge.—After a discussion of considerable length, the original resolution, whereby the Court declared it to be their opinion that the building of a new bridge would be inexpedient, and that the old one should be repaired, was carried by an immense show of hands to about a dozen.

A letter from Dantsic of the 12th July contains the following particulars of the conspiracy recently discovered in Prussia:—

"In the middle of last month a conspiracy was detected in Prussia, which, though the Government very wisely affect to treat as an affair of no importance, is said to have very extensive ramifications. One M. Hedemann, of Schoneck, has been arrested, in whose possession an incendiary proclamation to the Prussian nation was found, exciting to the murder of all foreigners engaged in the military and civil service of the country, as the most likely persons, having no interest of their own in the cause, to be opposed to the diffusion of constitutional sentiments. Seventeen other persons, among whom were two foresters, one sergeant, and several farmers, were arrested along with M. Hedemann, who, without hesitation, confessed himself to be the author of the proclamation. It is reported that more than 600 persons are implicated in a design to proclaim a new constitution, and that their leaders flattered themselves with being able to seduce the regiment of militia in garrison at Stutgard to join their cause. This affair has produced a great sensation; and the public is still considerably agitated, from the belief that the provinces on the Rhine are also infected with *constitutional fever*. The proclamation above mentioned is couched in such strong terms, that certainly no German-news-paper will risk its publication.

EVILS OF THE CENSUS.

To the Printer of the Chester Chronicle.

SIR,

Parliament has done great wrong to the country, and particularly to those of my class, in enacting that the Census should be taken at the present time. I vow I can hardly keep my temper when I think of it. The Income

Tax, with all its inquisitorial questioning, was not half so provoking as the present Act, which is a great disgrace to the ministry and will prevent them ever having my good opinion again. It was only yesterday, that, as I sat at my dinner, an impudent fellow—an Overseer of the Poor knocked at my door, demanded how many inmates I had in the house. I do acquit the man of entertaining any suspicion derogatory to my chastity, as he well knew all the people I have about me are *females*,—but the abominable wretch had the impudence, after being satisfied as to the number &c. to ask me—*what age I was?*—This was insufferable; it is true I have only just passed my 60th year, and all the world would not suppose me more than fifty, But I would not condescend to see the man, so I sent Kitty to tell him her mistress was a little past *forty*.—The day before I was at Mrs. Fidget's, and she told me that the Overseer of her parish insolently asked her for her *senses!* These grievances are intolerable and cannot be borne; and I therefore submit to you the propriety of the Mayor calling a public meeting; to petition his Majesty, Heaven bless his gallant soul! to suspend the further operation of the Act. Your's,

LUCRETIA EVERGREEN.

Foregate-street.

[We pity the situation of our fair correspondent, but congratulate her on the modesty of her return: a deduction of 20 years is moderate indeed! With respect to calling a Public Meeting, we doubt its efficacy, and recommend Miss Evergreen to permit the present *insolent* inquiry to be proceeded with quietly. Ed]

We are happy to state, that all the country letters concur in one uniform representation with respect to the approaching harvest. By the concurrence of all of them it appears that the ground has not been for many years more thickly covered, nor the wheats, berley, and oats, of a better kind as to weight and apparent quality.

THE FUNERAL AND INTERMENT OF HER LATE MAJESTY.

Buxtehude, Aug. 21.

Leaving Stade at an early hour this morning, the procession arrived in the course of the afternoon at Buxtehude. Great part of the main road was in so bad a condition, that the carriages were obliged to proceed through forests and across commons, at the imminent and constant risk of being over thrown. About a quarter of a mile without the town, the citizens and Magistrates met the funeral, and attended it bareheaded to the church, where it was deposited for the night.

Soltau, Aug. 22.

The procession was met on its coming into Soltau by the citizens and authorities of the place in the same manner as at Buxtehude; and twenty young girls, habited in white, strewed flowers before the hearse. The lancers, who had accompanied the funeral from Stade, were relieved at this place by a detachment of hussars.

Celle, Aug. 23.

Halting in the middle of the day at the town of Bergen, the mourners entered a house for the purpose of reposing themselves. The Commandant of the place, Colonel Friegen, waited upon them, to bid them welcome; he told them that, in the very room which they then occupied, he had, in the same month seven years before, received the Queen of England when she came to meet her brother, the late Duke of Brunswick. A vast number of persons who were collected inside the house remembered the fact as well as the worthy Commandant, and bore testimony to it with their tears. Some of the most respectable inhabitants of the place requested, as a favour to the multitude, that the hearse might be opened for a moment. Their desire was complied with.

At Bergen the hussars who accompanied the funeral were relieved by a guard of cuirassiers. The authorities came out to meet the procession. The bells were tolled; the streets were lined with soldiers; girls again strewed flowers before the hearse; and the coffin being carried into the great church of the city, was placed (by a singular coincidence) upon the tomb of the unfortunate sister of Geo. III. Matilda Queen of Denmark,

Offau, Aug. 24.

About noon this day the procession, on its way to Brunswick, was met at Offau by the Count Aldersleben, Grand Chamberlain of the Court.—That officer intimated to Lord Hood and Dr. Lushington, that he wished to make arrangements for the interment—which was to take place upon the same eveing. Lord Hood and Dr. Lushington resisted a proposal which appeared to them inconsistent with the respect due to the illustrious remains placed under their charge.—They wished that the body could at least lie in state during the ensuing day. The Grand Chamberlain, who evidently wished to show all possible respect to the memory of the Queen, and who spoke of her with the deepest regret and affection, declared, that under the arrangements made (upon which he was bound to act), the instrment was to take place without any previous ceremonial in the way of lying in state: he farther stated, that it had been the invariable custom in the family of the Dukes of Brunswick to bury at midnight. Dr. Lushington still refused to acquiesce, on the ground that the mourners attending the funeral, many of whom were ladies, could not prepare themselves so early for the ceremony; it would be impossible that they should enter Brunswick with the procession, and proceed at once to the place of interment. Count Aldersleben stated, that an immense concourse of persons, who were collected in Brunswick to witness the funeral, would be disappointed if it did not take place on that night; and, by the ragulation laid down, the body, if not buried that night, could not be permitted to enter the walls of the city. It was then agreed that Lord Hood, with Dr. Lushington, Lady Hood Lady A. Hamilton, Mrs. Lushington, and the remainder of the mourners, should at once go forward to Brunswick; that the funeral procession should follow so as to arrive at ten at night at the gate of the city; and that, at that time, the personages attending and officiating should go out to meet it. This arrangement was decided upon. The mourners went forward; and the hearse, with the mourning coaches, continuing its slow and solemn course, arrived about ten o'clock at the outer barrier.

Brunswick, 10 o' clock at night, Aug 24.

At this hour Lord and Lady Hood, Lady Ann Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Lushington, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, and the other mourners who had previously arrived at Brunswick, were informed that the hearse with the mortal remains of the Queen had arrived at the outer barrier, about a mile distant from the inner barrier, or entrance into the town. They immediately ordered their carriages, and proceeded to the place provided for their reception, which was a large room on the ground floor of an inn. In the middle of the road, opposite the door of the inn, stood the hearse, guarded by an escort of the black regiment of Brunswickers, at the head of whom the late Duke, the brother of the Queen fell gallantly fighting at the battle of Waterloo. It was now eleven o'clock, and Sir G. Nayler was preparing to marshal the procession, when the Grand Chamberlain and the Commandant of the town presented themselves, and desired a few minutes conversation with Sir George and Mr. Calvert before the procession should begin to move. They stated that they had an urgent request to make on behalf of the people of Brunswick: it was, that a deputation of respectable citizens might be permitted to draw the funeral car. Mr. Calvert, who from the beginning of the voyage had behaved in a manner at once characteristic of good sense and gentlemanly feeling, immediately assented to what he considered a most reasonable request. Sir George Nayler expressed some disapprobation, though without assigning any reason. Captain Hesse here interposed, and, with an apology for his intrusion, asked, whether the request of the citizens of Brunswick was to be considered as a mark of respect or otherwise? To this it was instantly answered, that it was certainly intended as a mark of the profoundest respect for the illustrious deceased. Sir George Nayler offered no remark, and was supposed to assent. The horses were then removed from the hearse, and the coffin was deposited in a magnificent open car, while about a hundred Brunswickers, well dressed, and having all the appearance of the respectable classes of society, placed themselves in front in the most regular and tranquil order. Sir George Nayler entered his coach. The various mourners now ascended their carriages, and an order was given for the procession to move. The whole way from the outer to the inner barrier, a space of little less then a mile in length, and about the breadth of Blackfriars Road, was lined with a dense mass of people, not merely from Brunswick but from the neighbouring towns and villages. Some families had followed the funeral cortage from Celle, and others even from Hamburgh. The front lines of this immense assemblage carried torches; and from the double rows of willows on each side of the road were suspended lamps of various colours, green, red and yellow. In the distance were seen the illuminated houses of Brunswick, adding by the fantastic variety of their architecture to the picturesque beauty of the scene. The procession moved slowly towards the town, and as the clock struck twelve reached the inner barrier. Here the mourners descended from the carriages, and the whole cortage now proceeded on foot, with the exception of Sir George Nayler, who kept his state in the first carriage. From the entrances of the town to the cathedral church the distance is about a mile, and the slow pace at which the procession moved together with the various streets through which it passed, gave the whole population an opportunity of witnessing the grand spectacle without much inconvenience, and with scarcely any danger. To the people, however, was due the praise of the good order

that prevailed. The only arrangement made by the authorities—so great and so just was their confidence in the good disposition of the people—was an escort of about 20 constables.

The Brunswick cavalry, that to the amount of about 200, accompanied the procession, marched in close by the sides, as state attendants, but took no part in directing the movements of the immense multitude about them, and guided their well-managed chargers through a countless crowd, in narrow streets, without alarming, much less hurting, a single individual. One admirable arrangement here struck us as contributing equally to the decorum and the safety of the scene, and this was the total absence of women from the crowd. Outside the barriers, where the space was very extensive, women as well as men were seen in all parts of the assemblage; but in the streets of Brunswick not a woman was to be seen. The men alone were in the streets, the women were at the windows of the houses; and there was not a house in any street through which the procession passed which had not every window crowded with spectators of the female sex, all dressed in black. In this manner the procession moved on to the church, the glare of a thousand torches making every part of it visible to every one of the multitude. At the door of the church a short scene of confusion took place, but no injury ensued. When the hearse reached the church door, the multitude endeavoured to enter the church; but as there was no room for them, it was necessary to put them back. Remonstrance, however, was fruitless, for the pressure from behind had now become so great, that it prevented the first line from stepping back; in this dilemna, and in order to afford a passage into the church for the mourners, the cavalry were ordered to clear the way; this they did with equal dexterity, promptitude, and care; at the same instant three bodies of them moved forward as from three sides of a triangle to a point, and completely cut off the multitude from the door. This movement was effected with so much care, that not a single person received the slightest hurt; and in a minute a clear space was left for the mourners to enter the church. Here at the porch the Minister and the Municipality stood ready to receive the body; the coffin was lifted from the car, and carried by 16 serjeants of the Brunswick cavalry, while 16 majors bore the pall. The appearance of the church was solemn and imposing. Though a building of no striking beauty when seen by day-light, its lofty columns and long aisles, hung with black, had by night an appearance of melancholy grandeur.

Owing to positive orders, no service, not even a funeral chant, was to be performed in the church; because, as the Queen had died abroad, it was to be considered that these rites had been already performed, and that the ceremony at Brunswick was merely depositing the body of the deceased in the family vault—a ceremony which was always performed without funeral service, as in the case of the Duke of Brunswick, the father of the late Queen.

As the corpse passed along the aisle into the place of sepulture, a hundred young ladies of the first families in Brunswick, dressed in white, stood on each side, and scattered flowers before it. In a few seconds the coffin and the mourners had all arrived in the family vault of the illutrious house of Brunswick. The entire space is very large and already contains 57 coffins of different branches of that ancient family. A portion, about seven yards square, was separated from the rest by hangings of black cloth, and was illuminated with wax lights. In the middle of this section stood a platform, raised about two feet from the ground; on one side stood the coffin of the gallant father of the Queen, at the foot was the coffin of her brother. Here also was placed the coffin of her Majesty.

When the mourners were all arranged in the tomb, the minister, whose name is J. W. G. Wolff, preacher of the cathedral Church, a mild and sensible-looking man, about 60 years of age, stood at the head of the coffin, and in a voice tremulous with emotion, uttered a prayer in the German language, of which the following is a translation:—

THE PRAYER.

"Transient is our life, perishable all fortune and glory of the earth! Thus, all-wise God, thou hast ordained it! But in death are terminated all the hardships, troubles, and sufferings that attend the life of man in this state of imperfection. Not in this world, where we are strangers, where we live in a constant struggle with adversities and our own infirmities, no, only in that to come, for which thou hast created our immoral spirit, do we find the desired felicity, and purer, untroubled,, unperishable joys. —Penetrated even in the inmost recesses of our hearts, by this solemn and consoling truth, we elevate with pious devotion our hearts to thee, the infinite One! in this sacred place, and at the coffin of a deceased, whom thy allwise will once destined for a terrestial throne, and now, after a rare change of destiny, hast called into the land of eternal peace. With hearts deeply affected do we view the burying place of this descendant of a beloved and princely family. Thou, her benign Creator, didst adorn her with high advantages of mind and body, and didst bestow upon her a heart full of clemency and benignity! Thy providence placed her where she could and was resolved to do much good, to the honor of her high family, and for the wealth of the country whose Princess she was. Unsearchable, O Eternal are thy ways! After a transient and troublesome life she has now finished her earthly career, and her inanimated body returns to the vault where her ever-memorable father, her brother, her relations are resting.

"Almighty God! With elevated hearts we glorify thy grace for all the benefits thou hast given to the deceased during her life, and we infinitely revere thy wisdom in the present termination of her severe trials; whereby, after thy most benign intention, she should be purified of human infirmities and be prepared for a better life. Thanks to thee for the comfort thou hast richly granted her in her last hours; thanks for the great strength thou didst inspire her with both in her life and in her last moments, to a patient and courageous endurance of her sufferings and grievances: thanks for the hopes strengthened in her soul, wherewith, full of desire and serenity and faith, she passed from a mortal to an immortal life. Now may her released soul enjoy the peaceful and blissful tranquillity which this imperfect world cannot grant! and may thy grace, thou all just and most righteous Lord, recompense her in that state of perfection for what was the deficient here on earth! But to us let her ever-memorable remembrance be a moving and beneficial lesson, thus to believe, thus to hope, thus to live, that we may once courageously pass over to the life of just requital. And now most gracious God, preserve likewise to us graciously the remaining most beloved members of our princely family, for our joy and for the welfare of our country, and attend their days with thy richest blessing! Grant our most pious wishes! Amen."

When the prayer was finished, and before the mourners left the tomb, the hundred young ladies were admitted, and formed a large circle round the platform; they strewed flowers on the floor; and then having prepared some wreaths, arranged them in different forms on the coffin; they then knelt down, uttered a short prayer, & retired. Even Sir G. Nayler was visibly affected by this beautiful and pathetic incident. The funeral was over about two, and in less than half an hour the streets were completely empty, and all was as silent as the tomb to which the Queen had just been solemnly consigned.

Among the English present were Lord and Lady Hood, Lady Ann Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, Alderman Wood and his son, the Rev. T. Wood. Mr. Hownam, and Mr. Wilson, (son of Sir Robert); among the foreigners, Count Vassali and Captain Hesse, Mr. Austin and the household were all there also.

It is right to mention that the executors applied at Brunswick, before the funeral, to Mr. Calvert to restore the plate which had been taken off the Queen's coffin at Colchester; and that Mr. Calvert answered, that he conceived himself to be without authority to comply with their request. After the funeral the executors made a second application, but we believe without success; it was, however, clearly understood, that if the plate should be restored, the actual authorities at Brunswick would offer no opposition to its being placed on the coffin. On Sunday a funeral Sermon was preached by Mr. Wolff, at which all the mourners attended.

THE KING.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER, DATED BRUSSELS, SEPTEMBR 29.

"His Majesty departed from Lisle for Brussels on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. The last stage to the latter city he was drawn by six horses of the King of the Netherlands, attended by an escort of Hussars. His Majesty immediately proceeded to the house of Lord Clancarty, situate in the Park, where the Duke of Wellington. the Marquisses of Londonderry and Conyngham, and Sir B. Bloomfield, were waiting to receive him. A body of infantry was drawn up before the Ambassador's house, with the State band of music, which struck up on his Majesty's arrival the national anthem of 'God save the King.'

"His Majesty was dressed in a plain dark brown coat, and appeared to be in good health and spirits, He was well received by the people. A number of English Gentlemen had placed themselves near the entrance to the Ambassador's house, by whom the King was enthusiastically greeted. His Majesty appeared highly gratified with this mark of attention and acknowledged it with his usual graciousness. About a quarter of an hour after his arrival, the King of the Netherlands came in his coach drawn by six horses, escorted by a body guard,

[redacted] of
[redacted] Sir
[redacted] Paris,
[redacted] al:
[redacted] at the
[redacted] mber-
[redacted] itary at
[redacted] Wilson
[redacted] ty near
[redacted] th him
[redacted] is com-
[redacted] to the
[redacted] of the
[redacted] rt Wil-
[redacted] shall en-
[redacted] point at
[redacted] en will
[redacted] ssed. On
[redacted] itted the
[redacted] e Regi-
[redacted] ent, in [redacted] on the
rab[redacted] course whic[redacted] an of ho-

"SEPTEMBER 30.

"The representation at the Great Theatre, yesterday evening, will be memorable in our theatrical annals. His Britannic Majesty, the King, and all the Royal Family, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Londonderry, a great number of the illustrious strangers, as well as an immense crowd of spectators, were present, and the theatre was worthy of such an assembly.

"The King of England, who was to depart to-day, after viewing the field of Waterloo, will remain here; his departure is fixed for to-morrow, at eight o'clock A. M.

"OCTOBER. 1.

"The King of England set out this morning at nine o'clock for Namur; he will visit the plain of Waterloo as he passes. He takes the road to Hay, Liege, and Aix-la-Chapelle to Germany. His Majesty has purchased some magnificent Brussels lace, and some articles of jewellery of M. Dutalis."

The following is the copy of a letter from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in answer to an application from Sir R. Wilson:—

Horse Guards, Sept. 25th, 1822.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and having laid it before his Majesty, I have it in command to acquaint you, that his Majesty does not judge it proper to comply with the wish expressed in it.

I am, Sir, Yours,
(Signed) FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

To Sir R. Wilson,

A copy of the correspondence has been transmitted by Sir R. Wilson; to his Constituents, accompanied by the following letter: *To the Electors of the Borough of Southwark.*

PARIS, Sept. 29th.

Gentlemen—I feel it my duty to put you in immediate possession of the following correspondence between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and myself.

The measure which the King's Ministers have advised his Majesty to adopt, and persist in maintaining, is one that gives me comparative-

[redacted] course which [redacted] an of honour, to pursue on the subject. He was willing to regard the affair as one of a personal nature, solely affecting himself, and only required their sanction to take immediately the proper measures to obtain reparation. The other officers of the Regiment, however, refused to allow a transaction, which they considered to imply a general reflection on the Regiment, to be adjusted on the terms of a private difference, and would not consent that Captain Oakes should take the affair upon himself in the manner proposed. A statement of what occured at Cumberland gate between Sir Robert Wilson and Captain Oakes was in consequence drawn up, and transmitted to the Duke of York. His Royal Highness, on receiving it, caused a private inquiry into the correctness of the facts to be instituted, and having found them established to his satisfaction, he referred the whole affair to the King, who, in consequence, caused his Royal pleasure to be declared, that Sir Robert Wilson should be dismissed the service.

THE COURIER.
SEPTEMBER 3,

The Hon. East India Company's chartered ship Waterloo, arrived in the Downs on Thursday night, and proceeded for the River yesterday morning.

The chartered ship Hyperion passed through the Downs for the River yesterday afternoon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 7.—Lady Strangford was on Sunday last, delivered of a son—both are doing well.

The sum total subscribed up to the 30th ult. in Dublin, towards the Palace, or Monument, to be erected in commemoration of his Majesty's landing in Ireland is 7,869. 1 Irish money, or about 7,200l. English money.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 3,

The numerous and interesting sights that

[redacted] d in this neighbourhood have caused the [redacted] ueen of Peru to sojourn here a few days [redacted] e goes to London.

[redacted] dy Cochrane, we are sorry to say, is much [redacted] posed at the George Hotel. Her Lady ship [redacted] about to proceed to London, but was sud- [redacted] ly taken ill.

The recent Promotion in the Guards has [redacted] ven general satisfaction, and, like all the mili- [redacted] ry measures of his Royal Highness the Com- [redacted] nander in Chief, is one calculated for the active benefit of the service. Hitherto the Regimental Field Officers of the Guards were for the most part Major-Generals, which rank in a manner paralysed the regimental services, and rendered them incompetent to the duties of the grade they filled. His Royal Highness has removed the inconvenience, by the appointment of Field Officers to the three regiments, who are not of a higher class than Colonel in the army; thus producing, at the same time, a corps-promotion, which obviates the necessity of reducing those Captains and subalterns to half-pay, whose battalions lost two companies on the 12th ultimo.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 4—On Monday last the 10th Foot, embarked in three transports for Plymouth, to relieve the third Guards, The Andromache frigate, which has lately arrived, brought home Lady Cochrane. The Glasgow reached Spithead, on her return from Cuxhaven, yesterday evening. On Sunday next the Tyne is expected to sail for Jamaica. It is reported she is to take out Lord Auckland to Bourdeaux, and that she will touch at Madeira. She is supposed to carry out the orders for the consolidation of the two commands, in pursuance to the late system of retrenchment.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1822.

[This Gazette notifies, that his Majesty has nominated Major W. Morrison, of the Madras Establishment, a Companion of the Order of the Bath; and that he has approved of the 1st Regt. of Foot being permitted to resume their original designation, "First, or the Royal Regiment of Foot," instead of the First, or Royal Scots Regiment of Foot; "and of their being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Egmount op Zee," and "Saint Lucie."

The following letter has been addressed by Sir R. Wilson to his Constituents:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK.

GENTLEMEN,

Paris, Sept. 27th, 1821.

An order in his Majesty's name has removed me from the British Army.

You have read my condemnation, and I cannot suffer another post to pass without assuring you that my demand for Charge and Trial was instantly dispatched.

I will not insult you by a request to suspend your judgement, when the oportunity for defence has not been as yet offered; but it is my duty to declare to you that I am fully alive to all the obligations which, in every contingency a regard for your honour as well as my own prescribes.

I am, Gentlemen, with grateful respect,
Your obedient servant,
R. WILSON.

The following nomination of a Council of
gency during his Majesty's absence, appea
The Gazette of the 18th of September.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 17th S
tember, 1821.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majes
in Council.

His Majesty in Council this day declaring h
intention of going out of the Kingdom for
short time, was pleased to nominate the follow
ing persons to be Lords Justices for the Admi-
nistration of the Government during his Majes-
ty's absence :—

His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York
Charles Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,
John Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor.
Dudley Earl of Harrowby, Lord President.
John Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Privy Seal,
James Duke of Montrose, Master of Horse.
Arthur Duke of Wellington, Master General of the Ordnance.
Charles Ingoldsby Marquess of Winchester, Groom of the Stole.
George James Marquess Cholmondely Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.
Robert Marquess of Londonderry, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Henry Earl Bathurst, another of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Charles Chetwynd Talbot, Earl Talbot, Lieut. General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.
Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, First Commissioner of the Treasury.
Robert Viscount Melville, First Commissioner of the Admiralty.
Henry Viscount Sidmouth another of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
William Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint.
The Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Right Honorable Charles Bathurst, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ; and.
The Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of the Navy.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, SEPT. 20.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned ships were thus timed, viz.

Earl of Balcarras, and N. S. (W. Hunter) for Bengal and China ; Thomas Coutts, and N. S. (K, Smith) for Madras and China ; to be afloat 11th October, 1821, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 1st Dec. 1821.

Dunira, Duke of York, and N. S. (J. Shepherd), for Bombay and China ; to be afloat 9th Nov. 1821, sail to Gravesend 24th Nov. 1821. stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 31st Dec. 1821.

N. S. (E. M. Daniell), for Bengal and China, Orwell, and N, S. (J. Walker), for St. Helena Bombay, and China ; to be afloat 24th Nov. 1821, sail to Gravesend 9th Dec. 1821, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 31st Jan. 1821.

Castle Huntly and Buckinghamshire, for Bombay and China : to be afloat 7th Jan. 1822, sail to Gravesend 22d Jan. 1822, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 27th Feb. 1822.

Lady Melville, Marquess of Huntly, London and Canning, for China ; to be afloat 7th March 1822, sail to Gravesend 22d March, 1822, stay there 30 days and be in the Downs the 27th April, 1822,

[redacted]

Two i
received
dressed b
rode, Ru
consequer
to receive
note. Th
sent with t
are drawn
marked b
Russian G
ing differe
to the perso
dressed—that to the Foreign Minister is highly complimentary to his justice, moderation, and pacific sentiments; whilst the Ambassador is charged with more candour than courtesy, with falsifying the facts which he was in the habit of communicating to his Court. The Porte evidently regarded Strogonoff as an inveterate enemy, all whose efforts were directed to light up a war between the two powers, which will account for the harsh truths which have been addressed to him. Count Nesselrode is said to be opposed to hostilities, and to be upheld in his opposition by the Emperor.

Madrid Papers have reached town to the 5th instant. Great fermentation exists in that capital. What its secret causes are, cannot yet be thoroughly ascertained. A plot is however, stated to have been discovered to bring about a Republic, in which the celebrated Riego was a party ; and he has been conveyed a prisoner to Lerida. The following is an outline of the asserted conspiracy :—Two French refugees, named Husson and Montarlot, conspired to revolutionize Spain and France! and the Spanish police seized, in the lodging of Monterlot, a state paper in embryo, which disposes France prospectively under a Republican Government, with the renowned Montarlot for its President, and La Fayette (who no doubt never dreamt of the honour intended him) Commander in Chief of the National Guard. M. Montarlot had even prepared patriotic songs, to be sung by the National French Army, in which his own name figures considerably,. Such is the extravagant scheme into which Riego and Mins are supposed to have entered! The sensation caused by these transactions in Madrid has been very great. General Morillo having been removed, the King appointed successively two War Ministers, both decrepid and unpopular men, who declined their appointment. The Secretaries of State had also sent in their resignations. In the mean time turbulent clubs of the capital have aided greatly in exciting the populace ; and on the 4th inst. they assembled in a state of high commotion. One of their demands is reported to have been, that the, Ambassador, of France should be

LONDON, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 19.

Monday, at two o'clock, his Majesty held a Privy Council at his Palace in Pall Mall, at which were present—

The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Sidmouth, th Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Bathurst, the Right Honourable N. Vansittart, Viscount Melville, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Maryborough and, Lord Steward.

Parliament was further prorogued from the 26th of September to a future period.

After the Council, R. Birnie, Esq. was introduced to his Majesty by Viscount Sidmouth, as Chief Magistrate of the Police ; upon which occasion his Majesty graciously pleased to confer on him the honour of Knighthood.

His Majesty, it is said, will travel on the continent under the title of the Earl of Dublin.

When the King arrived at Brecon, on his way to the metropolis, he was informed that four criminals had been condemned to death. He immediately desired an interview with the Judges, (who were then holding the assizes,) which lasted for a considerable time, and the result of it was, his Majesty's most gracious respite of of their sentences,

---

October 1, 1821

" Vienna, 13th Sept.—" By advices, from Constantinople 25th ult. an English ship from Liverpool, and Alexandria, bound to Constantinople, has been taken by some privateers from Spizzia and carried into the Isle of Coso, between Candia and Rhodes."

Letters from Milan announce, as a rumour generally prevalent, that Bergami died on the 10th of August. The cause, of his death is variously stated ; and on this subject, certain

persons relate very strange particulars, but every one looks upon the thing as certain.—*Gazette de France.*

Vienna, Sept. 13.

The Austrian Observer of this day contains official news from Constantinople, dated August 25th, according to which the firmans of the Porte, and the exhortations of the Patriarchs of the Greek nation, have attained the desired end. Calm is perfectly restored there; the merchants and manufacturers can now pursue their affairs and business in perfect security, without fear of molestation, even in the most insulated quarters of that vast capital.

On the 19th, a pastoral letter from the Patriarch was read in all the Greek churches, which assure the Greek community of the protection of the Government, and at the same time, recommends peaceable conduct on their part.

Orders have been dispatched to the corps of Janizaries to evacuate the whole extent of Wallachia and Moldavia on the right of the Danube.

Frankfort Sept. 14.—Mr. Lamb, the British Plenipotentiary to the Diet, has, very unexpectedly, returned here from England. He is causing apartments to be prepared in his extensive hotel, for the reception of His Majesty King George IV. After having made an excursion to Wilhelmshœhe, the King will travel *incog*, under the title of Count de Luneburg, to see his sister, the Queen Dowager of Wurtemburg, at Louisburg. We learn that his Majesty has received invitations from Berlin and Vienna, and that towards the end of October several Sovereigns will meet in the capital of the Emperor of Austria.

Lisbon, September 8.—The Ministers of war and marine have either given in their resignations, or received their dismissal. The Ministry has just been renewed; it is now composed as follows:—

Foreign Affairs—M. Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira.

Marine—M. Ignace de Costa Quintella.

Interior—M. Philip Fereira de Araujo e Castro.

Justice—M. Joseph de Silva Carvalho.

Finances—M. Joseph Ignace de Costa.

War—General Pamplona.

The first two formed part of the preceding Ministry, the second (Quintella) has only been transferred from the interior to the marine, in which department he is much better placed in his quality of Vice-Admiral, as he is an excellent naval officer, and very brave and active.

The third is a man of merit, a Magistrate of eminence and integrity; he was Intendant of Police under the Constitutional Regency; he has since been elevated to the dignity of Chancellor of the Supreme Court of Justice—(*Relacao.*)

The fourth was one of the members of the Constitutional Regency; he is an enlightened, Magistrate, and ardently attached to the new order of things.

The fifth is one of the first advocates of Lisbon; a man learned in commercial jurisprudence especially, and in all branches of the administration; he is besides active and prudent; he enjoys the confidence of the whole mercantile body.

The sixth is well known in France, where he served under Napoleon, and since the restoration of the King.—*Courier Francais.*

Madrid, Sept. 13.—General Morillo has just been reinstated in the functions of Superior Governor of Madrid and Captain-General of New Castille. This measure is a mortal blow to the revolutionists of the Fontana d'Oro.—*Gazette de France.*

Constantinople, Aug. 25.—We confidently hope that there will be no war with Russia. The English Ambassador, as well as the Austrian, French, and Prussian Ambassadors, do every thing to prevent war. The Turks wish for peace.

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 4.—The Military Gazette remarks, upon an article in a German journal, respecting British Africa; "With all due respect for the private sources of information, as well as for the African papers, we must confess that we are at a loss to discover whence these papers and private authorities know that the power of England, in the two Indies, may perhaps not long continue. We believe, on the contrary, that no prophecies are so uncertain in the accomplishment as those which have for their object a decline of the English power. The latest events sufficiently prove how egregiously people have been mistaken on this subject.—They who, from a transitory pain in the little finger of a healthy man, should infer the decay of his strength, would surely make a very false conclusion."

Sierra Leone, May 26.

Another Portuguese slave vessel has been seized by his Majesty's ship Morgiana, Captain Finlaison, with nearly 400 slaves on board. They had sailed for this place from Cape Coast.

The East India Company's chartered ship Lady Carrington is reported to have sailed from St. Helena, in company with the Essex whaler, on the 9th August, and to have parted from her in lat. 5. south, long. 4. west, on the 12th of August. It is stated she left the Moira at St. Helena.

The East India Company's ships Brampton, Providence, and Asia arrived in the Downs on Wednesday. The Asia sailed from St. Helena on the 29th of July, and the Providence the 3d of August. The Lady Carrington, it is reported, was at St. Helena when the Providence left.

THE KING.

Dover, September 26.

We have this moment landed, after really a most delightful trip. We got into Calais last night about seven, and found the King at dinner, *chez Dessin*, with the house illuminated, and a guard of honour at the gate. He had come in his yatch from Ramsgate, and landed in a boat, from which he walked to the inn. The Duke de la Chartre, and Count Jumilliac, the Governor of the Department, were sent to meet him, at the water side. They sat down thirteen to dinner, including the Commanding Officer of the Legion, whom he invited. The whole guard dined at his Majesty's expense, and six hundred bottles of wine were drunk. After dinner, he went to the play, where we saw him looking particularly well and pleased. He was received with great applause, and his affability and good French delighted all around him. This morning about eight he left Calais in a travelling carriage, in which were Lord Conyngham and Sir William Knighton, followed by another with Lord F Conyngham and Sir Edmund Nagle.—A third for servants, and a caravan for baggage composed his suite. The women, old and young, were all enchanted with his manner, which is so very peculiar, that wherever he goes the same feelings must be excited. He proceeds to Lisle, and from thence to Brussels.

Calais, Sept. 26.—Major Colby, Captain Kater, Mr. Arbago and Mr. Gardner, with a party of artillerymen to attend on them, have arrived here for the purpose of re-measuring the distance between the meridians of the Observatories of Greenwich and Paris. They will encamp upon the hills of Blaney, about six miles to the west of this port.

In a letter from Constantinople it is stated, that Lord Strangford, by command of his Sovereign, had interceded successfully for the preservation of ancient art at Athens. At his Lordship's request, a letter has been addressed by the Grand Vizier to the Governor-General of the Morea, desiring him, in whatever measures he might adopt for the recovery of Athens from the rebels, to protect the classic remains of antiquity in that city, and its neighbourhood, from all violence and injury.

The Brussels papers which have arrived to the 26th ult. state, that our Sovereign was expected on that day, in Brussels. Mr. Forster, the British Minister at the Court of Denmark, had arrived there.

September 6, 1821.

The following is an official statement of the reductions ordered to be made in the army from the 25th of August last:—

Memorandum.—The following reduction of the army was ordered to take effect from the 25th August:—"The 18th hussars and 19th lancers to be disbanded. Two troops to be reduced in each of the other regiments of dragoon guards and dragoons, (except the 4th and 16th, which are ordered to the East Indies) the officers liable to reduction to be placed on half pay on the 25th October next. Two companies to be reduced in each battalion of foot guards. Each regiment of the line (excepting those in the East Indies) to be reduced to eight companies, and the officers liable to reduction to be placed on half pay on the 25th October next, if at home; and if abroad, from two months after landing in England."

The Richmond, chartered ship, from Ceylon, which she left the 10th of April, passed by Portsmouth on Friday for the River.

On Saturday night there was a surplus in this quarter's revenue of £250,000 more than the corresponding quarter of last year.—*Star.*

September 13, 1821.

Saturday afternoon the Dunira from China, and the Bengal, from Bengal, last from St. Helena, passed by Portsmouth for the River. Sir Hudson Lowe and Staff are passengers in the Dunira. Colonel Sir T. Brade landed with the purser of the Dunira, and set off for London.

The undermentioned East India Company's ships arrived as follows, viz.:—Dunira, off the Wight, 8th instant, Marquis of Huntley, off the Start, ditto; and Lady Melville, off the Wight, 9th instant. The Dunira and Marquis of Huntly passed through the Downs yesterday for the River. The Dunira left China on the 16th of March. The Marquis of Huntley and Lady Melville left China on the 26th of March, and St. Helena on the 29th of July.

September 20, 1821.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—The Porte has received a very important communication from the English Ambassador; all English and Anglo-Ionian subjects are prohibited supplying the Greek insurgents with men, arms, or ammonition. Those who infringe this interdiction will be punished as pirates.

St. Petersburgh, Aug. 22.—Prince Ypsilanti, Aid-de-Camp to General Rajeusky, of the Cavalry, captain in the regiment of hussars of the life-guards, is struck out of the army list.

EDINBURGH,—September 20.

The Paris papers, which have been received

to the date of Friday last, now strongly insist on the improbability of any war between Russia and Turkey. It is intimated that the relations by which the Emperor Alexander is bound to his European allies would prevent his going to war without their aid and concurrence, and it is not likely that they would coeur in his attacking and conquering Turkey for his own benefit.

FRENCH PAPERS.

(EXTRACT, OF A PRIVATE LETTER)

"Vienna, Sept. 2.

"Manuscript copies of the note by the Reis Effendi, in the name of the Sublime Porte, in answer to the *ultimatum* of Russia, are circulated in this capital. In this note the Turks declare themselves ready to grant to the amicable intercession of Russia all that is not contrary to the sovereignty of the Sultan, and the independence of his Empire. They promise a general amnesty to the Greeks to a specified period, the re-construction of the demolished Greek churches (if there be any) and finally, the restitution of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia in the state fixed by treaties; but, on their own part they advance *counter demands*, and amongst others 'the expulsion of Prince Micheal Suzzo, Ex-Hospodar, a Turkish subject, and a rebel' who has taken refuge at Odessa.' If this version be authentic, it will be perceived that such a demand can only give rise to fresh difficulties.—It is remarkable, that in the copy of this note, handed about here, no mention is made of Prince Ypsilanti, who is under detention at Pest! this would prove that the Porte is very scrupulous in avoiding all subjects of discussion with Austria In general, the measured and circumspcet progress of Turkish diplomacy recals the ancient Ottoman proverb:—'We hunt hares in chariots drawn by oxen.'

His Majesty heads a subscription with L. 100 for a whole length marble statue of the late Sir Joseph Bankes, to be executed by Mr. Chantry, and placed in the hall of the British Museum.—

The Duke of Northumberland and the Bishop of Durham each subscribed 50 guineas, and the list is numerous.

A great reduction is about to take place almost immediately in the establishment of the Bank of England.

DOVER, Sept 14.—The Rob Roy steam vessel arrived in the Roads this evening, with about 150 passengers; & among other personages landed from her were Lord and Lady Hood, Lady Anne Hamilton, and Mr. William Austin; also the Earl of Yarmouth, &c.

AUGUST 30.

We regret to state that the public funeral of Francis and of his unfortunate associate, which took place on Sunday last, gave rise to another serious affray between the mob and the guards. This might have been looked for. Nothing but tumult could result from such an absurd and ill-advised proceeding as a public funeral, which was calculated to keep alive irritation, and to produce mischief, without the possibility of its leading to any good.

The additional companies of the 66th, 71st, and 86th regiments, quartered at Chatham, were disbanded on Friday.

LANCASTER ASSIZES,—SEPTEMBER 14.

LIBEL UPON HER LATE MAJESTY.

REX V. REV. R. BLACOW.

Mr. Tindall opened the pleadings. It was an indictment against the Rev. Richard Blacow, for a scandalous and malicious libel against the late Queen. The first count charged, that he had composed and preached the words charged as libellous; the secoud count, that he had composed and published the words in a pamphlet, entitled the substance of a discourse, &c.; the third count charged, that he had composed and published the words set forth in the indictment. The defendant pleaded Not Guilty, upon which issue was joined.

Mr. Brougham—May it please your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury—it is my painful duty to lay before you the particulars of this case, and it is yours to try it; and my part shall be performed in a very short time indeed; for I have little, if any thing, more to do, than merely to read—what I will not characterise by words of my own, but what I will leave to you, and may leave to every man whose mind is not perverted, to affix a proper description. I read to you what the defendant composed and printed.—You have heard from my Learned Friend—and if you have any doubt, it will soon be removed—to whom the following passage applies. Of the Queen it is that the passage is written and printed.

"The term 'cowardly,' which they have now laid to my charge, I think you will do me the justice to say; does not belong to me; that feeling was never an immate of my bosom; neither when the Jacobins raged around us with all their fury; nor in the present day of Radical uproar and delusion.—The latter, indeed, it must be allowed, have one feature about them even more hideous and disgusting than the Jacobins themselves. They fell down and worshipped the Goddess of Reason, a most respectable and decent sort of being.

And you know, Gentlemen, she was a common prostitute taken from the stews of Paris.

"A most respectable and decent sort of being; compared with that which the Radicals have set up as the idol of *their* worship. They have elevated the Goddess of Lust on the pedestal of shame, an object of all others the most congenial to their taste, the most deserving of their homage, the most worthy of their adoration. After exhibiting her claims to their favour in two distant quarters of the globe, after compassing sea and land with her guilty paramour to gratify to the full her impure desires, and even polluted the Holy Sepulchre itself with her presence, to which she was carried in mock majesty astride upon an ass, she returned to this hallowed soil, so hardened in sin, so bronzed with infamy, so callous to every feeling of decency or of shame, as to go on Sunday last"—

Here, Gentlemen, the Reverend Preacher alluded, not to the public procession to St. Paul's to return thanks, or to other processions which might, partly at least, be considered as political, but to her late Majesty's humble, unaffected, pious devotion in the church of Hammersmith.

—"to go on Sunday last, clothed in the mantle of adultery to kneel down at the altar of that God who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity,' when she ought rather to have stood barefoot in the aisle, covered with a sheet as white as unsunned snow,' doing penance for her sins. Till this had been done, I would never have defiled my hands by placing the sacred symbols in hers; and this she would have been compelled to do in those good old days when church discipline was in its pristine vigour and activity."

Gentlemen, the author of this libel is a minister of the gospel. The libel is a sermon: the act of publication was preaching; the place was his church; the day was the sabbath; the audience was his congregation. Far be it from me to treat lightly that office, of which he bears the outward vestments, and which he by his conduct profanes. A pious, humble, inoffensive; charitable minister of the gospel of peace is duly entitled to the affection and respect which are ever cheerfully bestowed. But I know no title to our affection or veneration which is possessed by a meddling, intriguing, turbulent priest, even when he chuses to separate his sacred office from his profane acts; but far less when he mixes up both together—when he refrains not from entering the sanctuary with calumny—when he not only invades the sacred circle of domistic life with the torch of slander, but enters the hallowed threshold of the temple, and casts it flaming on the altar—when he pollutes with rank calumnies the air which he especially is bound to preserve holy and pure—when he makes the worship of God the means of injuring his neighbour, and polluting the flock committed to his care. Of the defendant's motives I say nothing. I care not what they were, for innocent they could not be. I care not whether he wished to pay court to some patron to look up to the bounty of power, or whether it was mere mischief & wickedness, or whether it was a union of interest with spite. But be his motives of a darker or lighter shade, innocent they cannot have been; and unless the passage I have read proceeded from innocency, it would be a libel on you to doubt that you will find it a libel. Of the illustrious and unfortunate individual who was the object of this attack, I forbear to speak. She is now removed from such low strife, and there is an end, with respect to her, of I cannot say chequered, for her life was one continued course of injustice, oppression, and animosity, from all who either held or looked up to—all who either posessed or courted, emolument and aggrandizements, but the grave has closed over her unrelenting persecutions. Unrelenting I may call them, for they have not spared her ashes. The evil passions which beset her steps in life have not ceased to pursue her memory, and with a resentment more implacable than death. But it is yours to vindicate the insulted laws of your country. If your verdict will have no effect on the defendant, if he still go on; unrepenting and unabashed, it will at least teach others, or deter them from violating the decency of the law. [It is impossible to convey an idea of the powerful solemnity of this address, or the irresistible impression it made on all who heard it.]

Mr. Thomas Burgland Johnson—I am a printer at Liverpool. Mr. Blacow applied to me for printing of his sermon. I delivered to him the proof sheets. I have one in my custody. It contains a few marks made by him. The word "crisis" is altered to "juncture." It was delivered back with that alteration to me by Mr. Blacow. Mr. Blacow paid me for the printing.

By Mr. Blacow—I do not know the instigators of this prosecution. I know Mr. Brougham. He offered himself a candidate for Liverpool some years ago.

Cross-examination continued—Mr. Brougham is a member of the Concentric Society. I know Egerton Smith, the editor of the Liverpool Mercury, perfectly well.—I have known him nine or ten years. His character and principles are perfectly well known to me.

Mr, Justice Holroyd—That cau have nothing to do with your defence.

Cross-examination continued—When I was engaged in printing the sermon, you undoubtedly had frequent conversations with me respecting its principles and tendency. The substance of your motives, as you stated them, was to expose the views of the Whigs and Radicals. You never showed bitterness or hostility towards the Queen on these occasions. You often expressed your regret that she had connected herself with a desperate faction in the State. There was a procession in Liverpool a few days before your sermon was preached, in honour of what was called the Queen's triumphant acquittal. I was not near the procession.

Thomas Coglan—I was present at the preaching of the sermon on the 26th of November 1820, in St. Mark's. I took notes. I have a note respecting the Jacobins worshipping the Goddess of Reason. I conceive the expressions used were as read by you. I have not the very words, but I have the substance. I have the very expression—"They have elevated the Goddess of Lust."

The words were read to witness.

Mr. Blacow—My Lord, is it right that the words should be read to the witness in this manner?

Mr. Justice Holroyd—No; you may refresh the witness's memory, but no more.

Witness proceeded—Without doubt the words applied to the Queen. I have not the least doubt of it.

By Mr. Blacow—I am not in the habit of attending St. Mark's church. My motives in attending that evening were, that I heard you intended to preach a sermon, the chief object of which was to animadvert upon the Queen. I usually attend the Unitarian chapel, of which Mr. Harris is minister.

Mr. Justice Holroyd objected to the evidence.

Mr. Blacow—Suppose I should show him to be an Atheist?

Mr. Justice Holroyd—The time was before he was sworn. You cannot examine as to that, now he is upon his oath.

Mr. Blacow—I am far from insinuating that the witness is an Atheist; I only supposed a case.

Mr. James Bunnell—I was at St. Mark's one evening; I don't know the date. I heard Mr. Blacow preach. [The printed sermon was handed to the witness, and he was directed to look at the whole passage set forth.] I cannot swear this to be the passage, *verbatim et literatim*, that I heard; but I believe this to be the sum and substance.—Looking over the whole passage, I certainly did understand the words to apply to the Queen. I could not, by possibility, suppose that they applied to any other woman.

By Mr. Blacow.—I am not in the habit of attending St. Mark's. I heard you thrice, with that time. There was a procession, I think, before that day. I saw the procession pass down Castle Street. It principally consisted of mechanics, labourers, and others of the town.—There were twenty or thirty gentlemen whom I knew, and whom I could call respectable.

Was it not your impression that they were generally the lower orders; I mean the very lowest, the scum and rabble?—It certainly was a motly group, a very motly group, and there was not that portion of respectable persons that I saw at other processions.

Re-examined—The procession was very peaceable and well behaved.

Mr. Millar—I purchased the printed Sermon-that printed sermon, at the shop of Evans, Chegwynn, and Hall. It was exposed to sale there.

Mr. Cross, the prothonotary, now read the passage set forth in the indictment, the defendant's attorney comparing the indictment at the same time.

Mr. Blacow—My Lord, there is a variation in the title.

The variation was, that the whole title was not set forth, at least that the words "and an appendix bearing on the radical question." were not added to the rest of the title, after the word entitled. His Lordship thought the objection immaterial; but the third count having no title set forth in it, it was read and compared, and no variance found.

Mr. Brougham—That is my case.

Mr. Blacow—It is my desire that the whole sermon should be read. I don't wish the notes, except perhaps one note.

Mr. Brougham—If the whole sermon be read, I shall insist upon the notes being read.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—Do you wish the whole Discourse to be read, as bearing upon the charge against you, and material for your defence?

Mr. Blacow—Yes, that is my desire.

Mr. Cross read the sermon. Two notes attached to the subject of charge were as follows:—

(Note to "guilty paramour.")—"See Juvenal's account, in his 6th satire, of Hippiah's journeyings in the self-same region of the world, by sea and land, with her paramour Sergins. But such parallels, it should seem, however apposite or striking are not to be adduced, while the advocates of 'injured innocence' and 'unsullied purity' feel no scruple whatever in holding up to public execration, as the very antitype of Nero himself, one, whose forbearance and generosity of character—whose great, noble, and truly magnanimous qualities, place him in the very first rank of Princes, who have adorned and dignified their exalted stations; and who, ever since the sceptre of power was lodged in his hands, has swayed it with so much honour to himself, such glory to his country, and such inestimable advantage to those who have the happiness to live under his mild and auspicious rule and governance."

(Note to "Mock-Majesty astride upon an ass")—

"Enter Jerusalem on ass,
"Then on the stage act Columbine;
"Attend with Bergami at mass,
"Then to St. Paul's—oh! Caroline!!!"

Mr. Blacow next read a sermon in manuscrip
The Jury having heard the whole of that
course, he would now proceed to state his
tives, and then he would conclude with
reflections. He entered on this subject
great reluctanee, owing to an event so awfu
sudden as the Queen's death. That event
to have hushed all angry feelings. Bu
Brougham was the first to disturb her
On that party death made no impression.
malignant feelings which were brooding i
hearts vegetated in their breasts, even
the cypress. The hydra of faction had
its terrific head on the day of her funeral.
disclosed the unparalleled malignity and
ty of the designs they had entertained.
counsel was determined to carry their vin
feelings beyond the tomb. Her mantle
their heads, and they were endeavouring t
trophies on her tomb. This was a posth
effort of their malice; nothing but the
and most malignant feelings of revenge
have drawn him into this Court. Blasphemy and
sedition had raised themselves beneath her ban-
ner; treason itself had been distilled from her
pen. Previously to her trial he had always felt
the warmest interest in her favour, and supposed
they were only levities and indiscretions that
were brought to the country on the wings of the
wind. Favoured as she had been by the late
King, and widowed as she had been from the
first year she was in this country, he had felt
great interest in her. He felt for her perhaps
with greater sincerity than her vaunted professional champions. But when the foul, filthy, and
abominable charges against her were established.—

Mr. Brougham.—I should not wish unnecessarily to interfere, and I have stayed long before I offered any interruption; but surely this is not to be endured.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—No evidence would be admitted of what you assert, if you could produce it; and we must not, therefore, hear assertions resorted to.

Mr. Blacow—When the foul and filthy—

Mr. Brougham—He is just repeating the very terms.

Mr. Jnstice Holroyd—No, Sir, you must not use such language. I am sorry to interrupt you on your defence, but I cannot in law hear such assertions.

Mr. Blacow—Surely I may show what my motives were.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—You cannot make assertions of guilt, when proof would not be admitted. You may state your own opinion and belief.

Mr. Blacow—Then this is my opinion.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—But you may not prove your opinion from newspapers or other sources. The law will not allow it.

Mr. Blacow—The highest court of law tried the question, and gave a verdict.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—We don't legally know what was done there.

Mr. Blacow—It appeared the highest verdict that could he given.

Mr. Broughm—There was no verdict.

Mr. Blacow read on.—No ingenuity could pervert the evidence of her own witnesses; and then he felt indignation and disgust in place of pity and respect Then there was a mock procession in the place he lived in. Then, and not till then, it was that he took up his pen. Every man who had a spark of loyalty,

Mr. Justice Holroyed—Assumi
allow it.

Mr. Blacow—If they did, they ac
Mr. Justice Holroyd—You must
opinion here upon matters before the
Mr. Blacow—What would he you
comparatively humble Court, if sim
were addressed to you? (Here he ente
vations on the situation of the Queen and
had been allowed to come into this
dulgent circumstances and without an affi
Mr. Justice Holroyd—She did not stan
footing as other subjects.
Mr. Blacow—She is a subject-
Mr. Justice Holroyd—I know it; but o
her peculiar connection with the King, she i
to make affidavit.
Mr. Brougham—It was tendered.
Mr. Blacow—I'll talk to you by and by. (The Reverend Gentleman next talked of Mr. Denman's filthy Greek).
Mr. Justice Holroyd—You have nothing to do with persons who are not here.
Mr. Blacow—As public men?
Mr. Justice Holroyd—No, when they have nothing to do with this issue?
Mr Blacow—This is material, being used in the Queen's defence.
Mr. Justice Holroyd—But you must accompany it with no expression
Mr. Blacow—Then put out "filthy," though every one who understands Greek knows it to be so. He would much rather regard what Mr. Brougham did than what he said- He refused the money to be voted by parliament for the Queen. Would he get up and deny that? This was noble. Not a penny of John Bull's money would she receive till her name was restored to the Liturgy. This was worthy of the "brave Brunswicker," as the Times called her; but Mr. Brougham advised her to take what Parliament gave with far too generous a feeling.
Mr. Brougham—He has no right, my Lord, to make such assertions, more especially as they are notoriously false.
Mr. Blacow—It is reported.
Mr. Brougham—No, it is not." I was more than 200 miles from town wheu the money was accepted.
Mr Justice Holroyd—I hope, Sir, you have good sense aad feeling enough not to go on in this way.
Mr. Blacow—Hone and Caslish were allowed to go very far, and am I not to be allowed to go so far.
Mr. Justice Holroyd—The Chief Justice doubted since whether he was justified in letting him go so far. In the case of another person, we were all of opinion that it ought not to be done.
Mr. Blacow—I calculated on going on so; if this be cut off, I may as well sit down.

[redacted]ed to
[redacted]Wood
[redacted]ugs
[redacted]e &
[redacted]pp
[redacted]n
[redacted]t

[redacted]n the
[redacted]ne word of what he had said. [redacted]edestal of Shame" he borrowed [redacted]ndon paper—not the leading jour- [redacted]om The Times, the most false, the [redacted]st licentious, moat inflammatory pa [redacted]ced any country; nor from John Bull [redacted]e honest truth dispelled the mist, [redacted]h anarchy had raised. But honest [redacted]mes beside himself, for he had at- [redacted]. Brougham, whose malignity now [redacted]gloomy recesses of his vengful heart; [redacted] deliver him (Mr. Blacow) from his [redacted], and let him and John Bull fight it [redacted]ll, by interrogatories, put cross-gra- [redacted]s. Of the purity of Mr. Brougham's [redacted]ew nothing; but the Duke of Welling- [redacted] the mob "May all your wives be like the Queen." If the cap fitted Mr. Brougham, he might take it.

Mr. Justice Holroyd—It is quite irregular.

Mr. Blacow—But the letter he alluded to was in an evening paper, which prided itself on decorous and gentlemanly language. He mentioned this to show that there were some other reasons for fixing Mr. Brougham's legal harpoon in him. Hone was properly acquitted because he had not the intention for which he was prosecuted, so ought he (Mr. Blacow) to be now acquitted.

Mr. Brougham—It is quite untrue that you alone are selected. Bills are found by the Grand Jury against others, and it is well known.

Mr. Blacow—Before God he solemnly swore he was not guilty of the charge. The Common Council of London was a viperous brood, a nest of pestilential Radicals, and mountebank dealers in disloyalty. When they talked of "her eminent virtues," the very stones of this house would start from their beds and speak. (Again he struggled to go into the evidence before the Lords, but after much petulant resistance to the authority of the Court, he was restrained.) Who instigated this trial? Was it Alderman Wood—Billy Austin—or that paragon of wit and wisdom and fine writing, Lady Hood?—The Escort Committee?—or the Common Council?—No, it was the Whig. Radicals because he had "confounded their politics" If a London Jury acquitted Hone surely a Lancaster Jury would acquit him (Blacow.) The Queen left nothing to her will to Alderman Wood: and it was said that Mr. Brougham had said of him, that "except the identical animal that chews the thistle a greater ass draws not the breath of life;" from which he supposed he called him Absolute Wisdom.

Mr. Brougham—There is not a syllable of truth in that.

Mr. Blacow was very glad to hear it. The Whigs in office were always tyrants; out of office always traitors. They were as ready to cast off the Queen when she should have answered their purposes as that old crazy headed goat, Lord Erskine, to cast off his concubine.

Mr. Brougham—O! O! There's a minister of the Gospel!

Mr. Blacow then eulogized the joyous acclamations of the Irish, and poured forth a fervent prayer for every earthly and eternal blessing to George IV.

(When he concluded his fervid harangue there was a very general applause.)

Mr. Justice Holroyed, in the most guarded and temperate language, gave his opinion that it was a libel. They were to lay out of their minds all other considerations, and totally their own opinion, respecting the question of the Queen's guilt or innocence. The only question was, whether the publication [redacted]ended to degrade the Queen to traduce her, and was [redacted]blished with intent to vilify her, and to break the [redacted]e. In his opinion it was a libel.

[redacted] jury retired for a quarter of an hour, and [redacted] a verdict of—*Guilty*.

[redacted] reverend gentleman was gone before the ver- [redacted]s returned.

YORK ASSIZES.

[redacted]CH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

DAVISON V. WILSON.

[redacted]Coltman opened the pleadings.—The [redacted], James Davison, asked compensation in [redacted]s for breach of promise of marriage by [redacted] Wilson, the defendant. The defendant [redacted] that any promise had been given, and [redacted]at issue was joined.

[redacted] Scarlett.—He had to state to them the [redacted]ened by his learned friend. The plaintiff now [redacted]ied to them for some reparation in da- mages for the [redacted] he had sustained in being deprived of a marriage which had been con- tracted, and from which he had reason to ex- pect comfort and happiness. A celebrated writer who would be admired as long as the English language lived, and whose observations on life, manners, and human nature formed the surest authority to which their attention could be di- rected—he meant Lord Bacon; this celebrated writer had said, that "a young man marries for a mistress; a middle aged man, for a compa- nion; an old man for a nurse." This remark was authorized by the highest species of philo- sophy, and by the justest views of human na- ture. "It is not good for man to be alone." Solitude at any period of life was not good; we were made for society and for communicat- ing and enjoying pleasure or consolation by re- ciprocity of attention and kindness. He made these remarks, because he observed a smile up- on some faces on account of the age of his client. He admitted that he was 68: and if at least he could not provide himself with a nurse on account of the defendant's conduct, he was entitled to damages, and must feel as sensibly as a younger man the loss he suffered. The defendant was sufficiently advanced in life to be answerable for her promises; she had attained to all the discretion which years ensured; she was not a giddy, thoughtless, extravagant girl; she was not of an age that would make her marriage with the plaintiff unhappy, as in ma- ny cases which occurred. She was a very steady, a very discreet, a very sensible lady, and of an age quite suitable for the plaintiff. Miss Wilson, he understood, was 64 years of age. (The burst of laughter infected the learned counsel himself, and occasioned a short pause in the love-story.) They saw how diffi- cult it was to excite sympathy for love at this age. He wished he possessed the genius and the eloquence of a celebrated writer, a foreigner, who charmed all his readers by the description of love at the age of 60, or that he felt the ge- nius and poetic fire of a great writer of our own age and country, Lord Byron, who had made the love of an old man of 80 the subject of a tragedy. The love which he had to state to the Jury was one of the soberest views which the passion presented. But there was great ad- vantage, after all, in aged love—in having the comforts and advantages of a steady and matur- ed union of sentiments. A true friend was not to be found in any other state, if it was true that there was no real friendship but in perfect community of interests. The plaintiff had been originally a sea-faring man, and by his distinguished gallantry on board of a vessel which he commanded he had raised himself to notice. He had been married, and had had a family, of whom some were now living. His wife had died in 1805. Since that time he liv- ed in Ayton, where the defendant lived with her father, mother, and younger sister. The plaintiff's and defendant's families' meeting, in the same line of life, they became acquainted. From long acquaintance, Mr. Davison and Miss Wilson learned to esteem each other. When he became a widower his visits were more fre- quent. She had then a brother, who was his particular friend, but was now dead. They thus became extremely well acquainted with each other, and cherished the greatest mutual res- pect. At length, her father, her mother, and younger sister died, leaving her alone of the family. He (Mr. Scarlett) was able to show, that before this period great intimacy and con- stant intercourse had subsisted though there had been then no views of a matrimonial kind, but of friendship only. At that time the mutual attachment which had been so long increasing had taken a different turn. She was left desolate, not in fortune, for she had 10,000£.; but she was alone in life, having lost her father, mother, brother, and sister. This gentleman continued to be one of her most intimate friends; in him she reposed confidence; him she consulted in the admi- nistration of her affairs. In this state she would not find it inconvenient to have the affection and attachment of one who under- stood the world, and who could be of great use in managing her affairs. She, living alone in the house which her family had occupied, had resolved, from the extreme inconveniences of the house, which was old and too large, to sell it. She quitted it, and took lodgings of a Mr. Williams, in Gisbrough, leaving the plaintiff to arrange the various matters which she had to settle in Ayton. At this period he should begin to lay before them evidence of that contract, the breach of which was the ground of the present action, although he felt, averse to expose the enlightened com- munications which were made upon this sub- ject. She had actually made the plaintiff en- gage a house in order to live together in it as man and wife. How it was, thenthat the union had not taken place would be shown to them. He (Mr. Scarlett) did not mean to say that his client had been so absurd as to despise the additional comforts to be derived from a wife's fortune; but her fortune had not been his object. He had said—"With respect to fortune, I ask not a farthing; settle it as you please, except what may be necessary for our living comfortably." But as matters approached a crisis, and after she had left the house at Ayton, he wrote her a letter, which the other party were now challenged to produce, saying —"that she ought to communicate to Mr. and

Mrs. Dodds her intention of changing her condition. That was the cause of the present action, for they, one or both, had dissuaded her from fulfilling her engagement. He would now lay before them the correspondence. They would not find in it the strong expressions of passion which a girl of 18 might be expected to use; but the sober discretion and the prudence which were required in a wife predominated. (The learned counsel here read extracts of several letters, in which the maiden lady made arrangements respecting her nephew, William Wilson, an organ, and the mortgage of an estate, and from which the learned counsel inferred unbounded confidence in her plighted lover.) Her letter of Oct. 7, 1820, she directed him to burn. Why that caution? What she wrote must have meaning it it, when so much caution was applied to it. In her letter of October 18, the first intimation of her intention to change her condition appeared. She avowed some views which she was unwilling to commit to paper. Those views were communicated at a personal interview. They could not be proved as thus communicated, but they could be inferred from other letters. In her letter of the 2d of December she wrote—"Time brings all things about." Just what a lady always said when the fixing of the day was proposed. Ask that it should be to-morrow? Impossible; but time brings all things about." If it should be told to Mr. ————, it will make us quite unhappy." This must have been some jester, who would make her uncomfortable by his jests on the subject. "None of my relations would disapprove of it." Let them observe that. Disapprove of what? The directions for taking a house, the apprehensions of ridicule, the reference to time bringing about all things, which was clearly the wedding day: then the allusions to the month of May proved distinctly what step the lady meant to take. She directed that two cows would be sufficient. This was prudent attention. She further regretted that she had not been able to go to Ayton on a certain day to drink tea, but she would go on a certain day for the electrifying machine. (Here the learned counsel was interrupted with laughter.) He would explain what this meant. Her young nephew was supposed to require electric shocks, and she would go to Ayton for the electrifying machine, and thus see Captain Davison, whom she had disappointed by not having kept her engagement in going to tea. This was a good excuse for going to Ayton. She had been invited by some friends to the York assizes. The spring assizes at York were pleasant. He understood that there were festivities on those occasions, of which persons partook who did not work so hard as "you and I." May-time, too, was approaching. That was the happy month which time, that brought all things about, was to bring. That was the month which the poet celebrated as the month of marriage:—

"Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom
Shoots, less and less, the live carnation round.
Her lips blush deeper sweets ————
The shining moisture swells into her eye.
————her wishing bosom heaves
With palpitations wild; kind tumults seize
Her veins, and all her yielding soul is love."
(Repeated bursts of laughter.)

"Whenever you marry again, gentlemen, May is the proper time." She intimates to her accepted lover that she was to be gay next week at York, where she was to attend concerts, and other amusements, suited to her prospects, and she directs him to take the intended house only for six years. This was extremely prudent and proper, for the house might not be large enough in the course of six years. She approved of his advice to communicate her intention to Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, because they were good religious persons, and very friendly to her and her family. She next corresponded respecting her residence after her return from York till the merry month of May, and in one of her letters she wrote, "I am very much watched here." She felt inconvenience in writing her letters and getting them into the Post-office. It had been all probably kind attention only; but she thought, as ladies in such circumstances were apt to think, that all eyes were upon her. (A laugh.) In this correspondence it appeared evident that she was to change her situation, that she knew the plaintiff's attachment, and approved of it, and that her wedding was put off till May, for that was the time to bring all things about. But upon consulting Mr. and Mrs. Dodds a change of mind took place, and she wrote a cold and doubtful letter. He asked an explanation. She answered with the same coldness and reserve. This was no doubt the advice of respectable persons. He did not blame Mr. and Mrs. Dodds. Every one had his own views of happiness.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—A very kind advice it was to prevent them from doing a very foolish thing.

Mr. Scarlett.—Another letter was written, intimating that the house would not be required, and this letter was subscribed "your obedient servant, Rachel Wilson." (The former subscriptions had been "yours, sincerely, &c.") The Jury would see from those circumstances the ground of complaint. She was most competent to judge for herself. There was a great deal of good feeling and good sense in the letters which he had referred to. If, then, the contract was such as she had thought proper to make, and then to break, ought not some compensation to be made to the plaintiff? There were many reasons which might induce a man to look to marriage for happiness. Looking up to a matrimonial situation was surely a meritorious thing in any man. For the last fifteen years the plaintiff had been intimate with the defendant, and he was now thrown back on all the miseries of solitude. He was deprived of the prospect which her promise had encouraged him to look to, and he lost a companion to support his old age.

He would prove the promise from the letters of which he had read extracts.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—And the breach, too I suppose? His Lordship then held a short conversation with Mr. Scarlett, we suppose in recommending an arrangement of a cause which, his Lordship evidently thought was ill fitted for a court of justice. The attempt, however, appeared in the first instance to fail.

Mr. George Dodds looked at a volume of letters put into his hands, and said he believed they were Miss Wilson's hand-writing. I think I have not seen any of Mr. Davison's letters to the defendant. I do know from Miss Wilson that she received some. I think she did not show me any. At my age I cannot remember things as I ought. I think I did not hear any of them read. I don't know from Miss Wilson that she intended to marry. She did mention her int[illegible]ntion of changing her situation—in respect to t[illegible]e house taken at Ayton. That was the only [illegible]change of situation she communicated to me. I swear it. She did not communicate any [illegible]other change of situation to Mrs. Dodds in m[illegible]y hearing.

An arran[illegible]gement was again attempted.

Mr. Scar[illegible]lett.—Gentlemen of the Jury, I accede to a p[illegible]roposition from my Lord to take a verdict fo[illegible] a very small sum, and proceed no further in this cause. I beg to say that I did not m[illegible]ean to cast any reflection on the lady. Perso[illegible] have a right to judge what is most suitable f[illegible]r themselves at every period of life; and thou[illegible]gh solemn promises are not to be broken with impunity, yet, considering the age of the parties, and their situation in life, I could not expect such damages from you as if they were younger, and there had been more love and sentiment in their attachment.

Mr. Raine,—I am very glad, gentlemen, that this cause is put an end to.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Twenty pounds is all the circumstances which I have thought the plaintiff entitled to.

The Foreman.—That is as much as we should be disposed to give.

Mr, Justice Bayley.—I am happy that we have the same understanding on the subject.

Verdict for the Plaintiff—*Damages* 20*l*.

LIABILITY OF COACH PROPRIETORS FOR IMPROPER DRIVING.—

At the York Assizes on Tuesday last, a gentleman obtained 200*l*. damages against the proprietors of the Glasgow mail, for injury sustained by the plaintiff from the negligent and improper driving of the coachman, whereby the coach was upset, and the plaintiff's leg was broken in two places.

Duel at Winster.—The trial of the two *Brittlebanks* and *Edmund Spencer* for the murder of Wm. Cuddie, Surgeon, of Winster, came on on Tuesday last, at Derby; when, after hearing the whole of the evidence (as detailed in the Messenger of the 27th of May last), a verdict of *Not Guilty* against each of the prisoners was returned.

The celebrated painting of *Moses striking the Rock*, by Murillo, which is placed in one of the hospitals in Seville, is likely to be transferred to this country; the enormous sum of 4000 guineas having been offered for it by a noble amateur, which, it is thought, will be accepted.

It is a circumstance worth recording, that the sum received into the Savings Bank, in the town of Newcastle, last week, exceeded 1,200*l*. whilst the sum paid out was only about 200*l*.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger Aug.* 20.

LATE AFFRAY AT CUMBERLAND GATE.

INQUESTS ON THE BODIES OF HONEY AND FRANCIS,

Who were shot by the Military, on Tuesday last, during the Funeral Procession of her late Majesty.

Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, an inquisition was taken at the New Inn Tavern, Edgware-road, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. Coroner for Middlesex, on the body of Richard

Honey, who was killed in the conflict at Tyburn Turnpike between the poplace and military, on Tuesday last,

The Jury viewed the body, which lay at the sign of the General Townsend, in Oxford-street: there was an extensive wound on the left breast, apparently the effect of a bullet, which seemed calculated to produce immediate death.

Thomas Gould was called in, and sworn.—He stated that he resided at the Feather Tavern, Stangate, Lambeth, and was on the half-pay establishment of the Ordnance Department. On Tuesday afternoon between 12 and 1 o'clock, he was standing near Cumberland-gate, between Cumberland-street and Quebec-street, for the purpose of obtaining a sight of the funeral procession of the late Queen. He hard a very general firing, and saw a detachment of Life Guards coming up the road in Hyde-park, charging upon the people; they preceded the body, and fired several shots, in consequence of which the people attacked them with bricks, and other missiles.

Coroner.—How many shots do you think were fired in the whole?—A. I cannot say exactly; but there were a great many—I should think 20 or 30.

Witness continued.—Could not say how many soldiers there were present, but should suppose a troop or half a troop.—There was a vast multitude of people, could form no idea of their numbers; the deceased was standing at the corner, and witness saw him fall on a sudden, but he could not account for the cause of his falling. At first he supposed the deceased was in a fit, and assisted to lift him up; his coat was then buttoned, and it never entered witness's mind that he was wounded till it was opened up when the wound presented itself; he was not quite dead, but believes he only breathed twice afterwards. Witness could not specifically state how the affray originated. At the time the deceased was shot, the soldiery were at least 80 yards off.

Juror—At the time of which you speak, did you observe the officers give any particular directions to the men?—I saw nothing of the kind I was, in fact, a considerable distance off; I did not hear the Riot Act read, nor were there any stones thrown from the spot where the deceased was standing; the soldiers were previously brandishing their swords about, and trampling over the people; the hearse had not passed the gates above one minute before the firing began.

Examined by *Mr. Sheriff Waithman*—No stones were thrown from the side on which witness stood, and the people were particularly good-humoured in that quarter. The name of the regiment who were making such havoc he did not know; they were not the Blues, as they wore red coats. He could not say which of the soldiers it was that fired—those who were stationed at the gate, and rode about, or those who accompanied the procession.

The next witness called, was *Mr. Detterton*, of Wilmington-square, Spa-fields. He said that at the time when the deceased met his death, he was standing near him, between Cumberland-street and Quebec-street. The mob pelted the soldiers, in consequence of which the Horse Guards (Red) were sent to clear the ground, but they met with so much opposition as to compel them to fire upon the people. The stones were thrown first, which he believed to be in consequence of the procession's return, ing in a direction which the populace did not expect or approve of. They turned the hearse towards Bayswater: but it was as quickly turned round by the mob. who endeavoured to drag it towards the city. The soldiers charged on them immediately, and a dreadful scene of confusion ensued; there was no Riot Act read, nor did he observe any Magistrate on the spot, although he saw Sir Robert Baker in Piccadilly. The deceased stood about one hundred yards from the soldiers.

Mr. *Edward Bailey*, ironmonger, of 172, Holborn, being sworn, said, that on Tuesday, during the period of the affray, he was in Hyde-park, and likewise when the funeral procession passed through. At that time he was near Cumberland-gate, when he saw stones, &c. flying in the air; he was on horseback, and as the procession was proceeding through the Park, he rode by the side of a Serjeant who was conducting a party of horse soldiers. The Serjeant ordered two of the soldiers to ride forward towards Cumberland-gate, on which they immediately spurred their horses; but instead of walking along according to their orders, they galloped on with the greatest speed, and knocked down two gentlemen who stood near the spot. The Serjeant then flourished his sword over his head, witness thought as a signal to the others soldiers who were following the hearse; they immediately rode forward, and rushed through the gate into Oxford-street, where they galloped backwards, and forwards, and in every direction. It was not until the soldiers knocked down the populace, that any stones were thrown, or any disposition to tumult was noticed. The wall near Cumberland gate was pulled down by the people, but for what purpose witness could not say. It was but a very short time after the procession passed through the gate that the soldiers fired. He was merely a spectator, and did not form part of the procession, On hearing that a man had been shot, he rode to Lady Ann Hamilton whom he informed of the circumstance, and then rode off without observing any thing further.

John Haythorn sworn.—Witness is a basket-maker, and resides at No. 11. Crown-street, Soho. He was near Cumberland-gate on Tuesday, and he observed the crowd throw a volley of stones at the Life Guards. The latter in consequence drew their swords, and made a violent charge, in the course of which several persons were overturned, and seriously wounded, and one of the Oxford Blues was unhorsed, but it appeared the effect of accident. The bricks appeared to be decidedly hurled at the soldiers, and several of them were struck with them. In cross-examination, witness said the Life Guards behaved exceedingly violent all through, and that when they were firing, several stood upright in their stirrups, in order to take deliberate aim.

John Tuckett, the son of an architect, residing at 15, George-street, Grosvenor-square, stated, that he was with the procession when it got to Hyde Park Corner; as Park-lane was blocked up, the carriages were permitted to march on some distance, and then they were followed, the hearse was turned back, and marched into Hyde Park, whilst many of the carriages, containing the mourners, were shut out, and were obliged to make a passage in the best manner they could through different by-streets. At Grosvenor-gate the military were attacked with stones, in consequence of which they brandished their swords, and rode towards Cumberland-gate like lightning. Witness went in the same direction, and the first thing that attracted his attention was a loud shouting, accompained by a strange kind of noise. The soldiers having drawn up against Tyburn Turnpike, witness climbed on the top of the Park wall, thinking he should be safe there, and also have a full view of the funeral procession. A strong pelting was kept up from the corner of Park-lane, which at length induced the soldiers to fire, and 20 or 30 shots were discharged indiscriminately. Deponent observed one of the officers, a young, slight-made man, riding backwards and forwards, who suddenly stopped, drew a pistol from his holsters, which he flourished very gracefully, and then fired behind him; witness saw the pistol levelled, and beheld the flash, and the next second he saw the deceased (who stood in the direction to which the pistol was levelled) fall to the ground. No other pistol was fired for some moments afterwards, so that he was firmly of opinion that the deceased had been shot by this officer. He saw the deceased off the ground, and he was particularly struck with the appearance of the officer, who bore a strong resemblance to a young gentleman with whom he was acquainted, and had no doubt that he should be able to identify him again if he saw him. The officer marched along by the kirb-stone, striking his sword against the iron railing; but whether he injured any one he could not say. As he passed witness, he made a blow at him with his sabre, which knocked off his hat, and cut it through; and when he (witness) tried to get down to secure his hat, another soldier seized the skirts of his frock coat and tore a portion of it off. Witness paid particular attention to all that occured, but he heard no Riot Act read, nor did he see any Magistrate on the spot. There was no riot, nor the slightest disposition to it, where the deceased was standing.

[Mr. Alderman Waithman here stated, that as this inquest was not expected to close for several nights, it would be desirable that the last witness should to-morrow, (Thursday) attend at Tyburn Turnpike with a surveyor, in order that he might chalk out to the best of his knowledge, the respective places where the officer stood when he fired, and the deceased when he was shot, previous to the distance being measured, and a plan of the spot drawn up for the satisfaction of the Jury. The Alderman also said, that the witnesses should be confronted, with all the officers and men of the Life Guards who were on duty on Tuesday, in order to identify the person who so wantonly shot the deceased, and that they should be drawn up in line, dressed in their uniform for the occasion.]

Bartholomew Crawley, of Bainbridge-street, St. Giles's, tailor.—He joined the procession at Kensington; he followed the procession at Kensington; he followed the procession as far as Hyde park-corner, and saw Sir Robert Baker proceeding along Piccadilly at the head, leading it in the direction of the City, when an officer of the Life Guards rode up and had a private conversation with him; witness did not hear the nature of their discourse, but heard Sir Robert say. "I will take all upon myself." The officer then rode back and spoke to an orderly serjeant, with whom he proceeded towards the Park, where the procession entered, and passed along to Oxford-street, on

which the populace hissed at the Life Guards. The officer, on hearing it, drew out his pistol, and fired at the deceased, who fell. The officer was a young man, and he rather thought he should be able to identify him if he saw him in his regimentals. He wore a Waterloo medal. He fired the first shot before any stones were thrown, and immediately after he heard several other shots fired. The people cried "shame!" and were running in every direction. Witness heard the Riod Act read near Kensington Church, but could not say by whom.

At 20 minutes past ten o'clock, it was found necessary to adjourn the inquest, there being several witnesses to examine; and it was accordingly adjourned till Friday, on which day it was resumed, when the evidence of a number of witnesses who were present during the conflict on Tuesday was received; as the substance of their testimony, however, corresponded with that delivered before the inquest on Wednesday evening, it is unnecessary to detail it. The evidence of the last witness being concluded, a desultory conversation took place, on the propriety of an application being made to the proper authority, that the troop of Life Guards should be drawn up, in the same dress, and on the same horses, as they used on Tuesday last, in order that the individual who actually shot Honey might be identified if possible. A motion to this effect was ultimately drawn up; it was signed by all the jurymen, and handed to the Coroner, with a request that he would take immediate steps to comply with it.

The Coroner accepted the motion, but, as we believe, gave no promise as to what steps he should take respecting it.

The inquiry was then (at a quarter to 11) adjourned till two o'clock on Monday, the jurymen being first bound over, in a penalty of 40l. to attend at that hour.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF GEORGE FRANCIS.

On Friday a Coroner's Inquest was appointed to be held at the Triumphant Car public-house, in Halkin Mews, Grosvenor-place, to inquire into the cause of the death of George Francis, who was killed near Tyburn Turnpike, on Tuesday last. Mr. Higgs acted as Coroner, in the absence of Mr. Gell. After the Jury were sworn, they repaired with the Coroner to St. George's Hospital, to view the body. The deceased is a stout muscular man, apparently about 40 years of age. The ball had entered immediately below the right clavicle. The throat, and the right side of the body, were very much discoloured. The Jury, on returning, proceeded to the Goat public-house, in Arabella-row, Pimlico, when the examination of witnesses commenced. We give the evidence of Wm. Binnington, as embracing the most connected and important account of the affair which led to the deceased's death:—

Wm. Binnington.—I live at No. 10, Queen-street, Ratcliffe. I am a mariner. I was up at Brandenburgh-house on Tuesday. I accompanied the procession to where the murder was. I was beside Sir Robert Baker. I went beside the chariot with the coronet and cushion in it. I came to Tyburn-gate. I accompanied it until I saw the Horse Guards near the gate opposite Cumberland street. It was 12 or 1 o'clock. I saw the Horse Guards go through the gate. They were before the procession. They were the Life Guards. The Blues were along with the procession. They went through the gate, and it was immediately closed. They then attempted to cut at the people through the bars of the gate, and forced it open with very little difficulty. Two horsemen came and stood right and left of the gate. A man was forced up by the pressure of the crowd to the Park-lodge, and a soldier went up and struck him on the ear with his sword, on the left side of the head. He was one of the red coats. The blood was lying at the gate. A gentleman rode up to the soldier and said, "You villain, what did you do that for; don't you see that you have shed blood?" The blood was all over the gate. The gentleman added, "If you want blood, take my life," and he opened his coat as he said so. The gentleman then passed on, and went through the gate. The same soldier went over to the opposite side, and struck at others. The people hooted him, and he struck at them again. After he resumed his station, a stone was thrown at him, but it hit me and wounded my lip. There were more stones thrown, and I endeavoured to get through the gate. I was standing beside the Park-lodge when I was struck. There were two wagons and other things which partly blocked up Cumberland street. The wagons were taken out of the way. The Horse Guards came over and cut amongst the people who were hooting them, but not then throwing stones. At last only half a dozen persons and myself remained; and a woman, more like a fury than a woman, struck at one of the soldiers, but only hit his horse with her hand. No Riot Act was then read or could have been read unknown to me. I saw some men take hold of the hearse horses' heads, attempting to turn them down Oxford-street. The soldiers then "quivered" their swords, and the firing immediately took place before any stones were thrown, except what had been thrown in the Park. I saw no officer give directions to the soldiers to fire. Some of them as soon as they saw the others fire sheathed their swords, and drew forth their pistols, and looking over their shoulders fired amongst the people, when there were no stones throwing. It was then the man was shot; some were galloping one way and some another. One of the soldiers came up to me said, "You had better stand inside the gate house, or some accident may befal you, you may be shot." I took his advice, and while I was there a soldier was brought in who had fallen from his horse. He said he was much hurt. I went and looked after his horse. Two men were holding him, and looking at his knees. He did not say he was struck, and I rather think he was not, but had fallen, from looking at his horse. This was all prior to the man being killed. When I went out to see the horse, the soldiers were firing. They were more like cowards than soldiers, and firing not in the air, but in a level direction. Three of them were standing together opposite me, and were the last who fired. One of them fired in that direction, and the man fell. The horse's head was towards the man. He held his pistol in a level direction. I can't say whether he took aim at the deceased or not; I should fancy he did. It is my firm belief he took a direct aim. He was about half the distance across the way. As soon as I saw him fall, I went over to him. There were no persons about him throwing stones, nor was the deceased implicated in giving offence to the soldiers. The shot was fired towards the Park. There were stones throwing on the right and left of where the man was standing, but none from there: about six or eight yards on each side of him. The Park wall is low there, with railing upon it. After I saw the man was shot, I followed the soldier who shot him, and kept my eye on him until I got within three horses of him, but the stones came so thick that I was obliged to retire: the soldiers wheeled down a street to the right, and I lost sight of him. I did not hear the Riot Act read.

The Coroner observed, that the evidence of this witness was most important, for which reason it would be necessary that he should be in attendence when the inquest again sat. He then put it to the Jury whether it was was their wish that they should adjourn the investigation until a future day, and being answered in the affirmative, the inquest at a quarter before ten o'clock was adjourned until three o'clock, on Monday next (this day).

The Coroner issued an order for the interment of the deceased.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger,—August* 20.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A barbarous murder was perpetrated on the morning of Friday last at Highgate. The victim was an old man, 82 years of age, named Edward Sell, who had been many years a private watchman to Thomas Hale, Esq. a gentleman residing in Hornsey-lane, Highgate. He was found about six o'clock on Friday morning, lying with his face on the ground, in the tool-house in Mr. Hale's yard, the place in which he sat to watch during the night. His head was beaten with a blunt and also a sharp cutting instrument. There were eight mortal wounds on his head, neck, and face, and every one of his ribs had been broken. One of his ears was cut to shreds. His jawbone was broken.

The premises of Mr. Hale were robbed on the night of the murder, and it also appears that the deceased was robbed of a watch, some silver, and a few articles of inconsiderable value. Information was given of the murder at the Mary-le-bone police-office, and the officers have gone in various directions to endeavour to trace the criminals.

The following bill was issued on Saturday. The description of the property stolen may serve as a clue to the discovery of the murderers:—

"A reward of 20 guineas is hereby offered for the apprehension of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the above murder and robbery, to be paid, on conviction, by Mr. Hale.

* * * * * *

"The watch is an old-fashioned silver watch, the outer case worn through; the maker's name 'Upjohn; and old metal chain, and 2 old metal keys. The ladies' apparel is as follows:—One white cambric muslin dress, six white jacconot muslin frocks, three white pocket handkerchiefs, all of them marked R, and numbered respectively, 2, 3, 4."

An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon at the Duke's Head tavern, Highgate, on the body. The following evidence was given before the overseers and a most respectable jury:—

James Barratt sworn.—I am an assistant to Mr. Dempsey, the head gardener to Thomas Hale, Esq. I went to work on Friday morning, about 10 minutes past 6 o'clock, and met Dempsey near the gate. We put our hands over the gate to reach the key, which was u-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

sually hung in the inside by the watchi (the deceased) for us to let ourselves in, and found it was not there. We were surpris Dempsey having a key to the back gate, sa he would go round and let me in. He we round, and in about 5 minutes he opened th gate and let me in. The key was found on th ledge of the raillings, at some distance from the gate. I went into the yard towards the tool-house, the place where the deceased sat to watch; and when I got to the door, I saw him lying prostrate on his face. I thought he had fallen out of the chair, in which he usually sat during the night, in a fit, and I called Dempsey, who was a few yards distant from me. He was not more than four yards distant. He came and put his hand on the deceased, and shook him, and said he was cold; and he thought that he was quite dead. We had no idea at this time that the deceased had been murdered. Mr. Hale was informed of the death of the deceased. I went off to Crouchend to inform the two sons of the deceased of the death of their father. On my return I found a doctor had been sent for, and the deceased had been removed and examined. I then observed that there were a number of wounds on the head and face of the deceased, which I had not noticed before. When I first saw the deceased, his face was dirty, from having fallen into some ashes. He was washed and removed into another house, where he now lies. During my absence Dempsey had been for a doctor. I did not think of going for a doctor myself, when I first found the deceased. I thought it was best to let his friends know; for if he was dead, a doctor could do him no good. Dempsey went and alarmed Mr. Hale and family. The deceased was a private watchman to Mr. Hale; he had the care of the premises and the gardens. The last time I saw the deceased was yesterday (Friday) week; I met him as I was going to work; he had left his watch, and was returning home. I have worked all the present week in Mr. Hale's gardens. I have not examined the wounds on the body. I saw the injuries on the face; there was a hole above and another below the ear, large enough to admit a finger. One of the holes appeared to be a cut, and the others stabs. I think I observed also a scar on the head. I have no reason to suspect any person to be the murderer of the deceased.

Examined by a Juror.—I never heard any one wish for his situation. The hedges and grounds were searched by me to find the place were the persons entered who committed the crime. The place was found. It was first seen by Mr. Hale, jun.; and it was evident that they had come into the premises the backway over the palings and wall leading from Mr. Hurst's field. Mr. Hale's premises were robbed some months ago, as I have been informed. There were marks of the feet of the person who entered the premises on Friday night. There was a pick-axe lying near the body of the deceased, when he was found. The deceased had been robbed, I understand; but, as I said, I was not present at the search. The grounds had also been robbed, I am led to understand. I have not touched the deceased since his death. I have no objection to go with the jury to view and touch the body. I have known the deceased twelve years. We were upon most friendly terms. I am naturally timid, do not touch dead bodies. I was of opinion that the wounds were inflicted with two different instruments, one blunt and the other sharp cutting. There was no blood on the pickaxe, nor do I think there was room sufficient in the tool-house for a person to stand and strike the deceased with such a weapon. There was some appearance of blood on the ground close by the deceased; but I thought he might have cut his head with some garden tools which lay near him when he fell. When I set off for the deceased's sons, I did not then know he was murdered; I learned that fact when I returned. I was always on good terms with the deceased, and have no grounds for suspecting any person of the crime.

Thomas Dempsey stated nearly the same circumstances.

John Conway, a superintendant of the watch of the hamlet of Highgate, deposed: On Thursday night, about 12 o'clock, I passed up Hornsey-lane. Every thing was then perfectly quiet. About half past one o'clock in the morning, I went again up the lane, over the bridge, and on my return I stood between Mr. Hale's and the house adjoining, and walked backwards and forwards for some time. My attention was particularly drawn to the spot by a light being in the front parlour window of the house adjoining Mr. Hale's. One of the sash windows was also up, the blinds inside were let down, and I heard voices in the parlour, and the dice and dice box being played with. Whilst standing, I heard a voice say, "You be off." This voice seemed to come from Mr. Hale's fore-court. I knew that there was a watchman on the premises, having frequently heard him call the hour. I heard nothing further, and remained on the spot till I heard the watchman call 2 o'clock. I then thought that the words I had heard—which were not used angrily—were spoken in the house by the persons using the dice. When I heard the words first I thought that they were applied to me by Mr. Hale's watchman; but hearing no repetition of them, I took no notice, and went away. I required no explanation of the words. I surmised that Mr. Hale's watchman probably saw me in the lane, and not knowing me, used the words.

Coroner.—I wish you had spoken to the watchman; if you had, you might probably have prevented this dreadful deed being committed. It is evident, in my mind, gentlemen, that the person or persons who murdered the deceased must have been well known to him, and therefore, gentlemen, he might not have used harsher terms to the persons trespassing than those heard by the conductor of the police. Had I been on duty, and heard such language, I should not have done my duty, I think, without learning from whom they proceed; and I think the words were used by the deceased to the person, or persons, who inhumanly murdered him. An old infirm man would be most likely to use such words as "you be off," in my opinion.

The Jury now took a view of the body. They were of opinion that some of the wounds, which had the appearance of stabs with a round instrument of a pyramidal form, had been inflicted with the round end of the pick-axe. The first wound appeared to have been given on the head, and probably the deceased was asleep (it was stated that he usually slept half the night) when he received it.

The Jury returned to the inquest-room again, and took the following evidence:—

Mr *Benjamin Snow*, of Highgate, deposed.—I was called to see the deceased at Mr. Hale's between six and seven o'clock on Friday morning. I was told that he had been murdered, and, on examining him, I found that he had received injuries sufficient to have destroyed 50 men. There were eight wounds on his head, neck, and breast: his ribs were all broken, and appeared to have been kicked in; his breast-bone was broken in; it had been jumped upon, in my opinion, with great force. The cavity of the chest was filled with blood. The wounds on the head were all sufficient to cause death; but the immediate cause was the jumping on the breast. If only one person was concerned in the murder, he was determined to effect his purpose.

After hearing three more witnesses, who deposed to nothing important, the Jury consulted for some time, and returned a verdict—"*The deceased was robbed and murdered by some person or persons unknown to us Jurors.*"

The parish officers of Highgate have issued a hand-bill, calling a meeting of the inhabitants this day, to take the subject into consideration, and adopt measures relating thereto.

Bell's Weekly Messenger Aug. 27.

TWENTY SIXTH

Calcutta Lottery,

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Monday, February 4, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 809 Prize of 100,000 Rupees.
No. 5049 Prize of 500 Rupees.
Nos. 430 1571 1714 1788 2667 2991 3857 4405 4665 4888 4920 4950 5596 and 6131
Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Tuesday, February 5, 1822.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1399 2704 and 5239 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 410 575 601 2551 3034 3132 4856 4907 5056 5159 and 5947 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Thursday, February 7, 1822,

PRIZES.

Nos. 1150 Prize of 5,000 Rupees
Nos. 49 2645 and 3527 Prizes of 1,000 Rs. each.
Nos. 2285 and 4836 Prize of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 981 1145 2379 2598 2041 3600 4458 4780 4976 5146 5405 5950 Prizes of 250 Rs. each.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. GRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.